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WHOLE NO. 1956.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

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BABCOCK SAILORS

Honolulu Troubles of 1896 Re-
told In New York.

JUDGMENT FOR THE SHIP

Determined Efforts of the Men to
Escape the Voyage Around the
Horn—U. S. Consul Here

In a recent hearing at New York of
the case of Thomas Graves, Christian
Bauer, James Bradley and Peter Don-
nelley against the ship "W. F. Bab-
cock" before the United States Circuit
Court of Appeals, for the Second Cir-
cuit, Judge Shipman rendered an
opinion reversing the decree of the
District Court, and remanding the case
to that Court to be proceeded with
as follows: do enter a decree dismiss-
ing the libel so far as it relates to Don-
nelley, Graves and Bradley with costs
of both courts and do enter a decree
in favor of Christian Bauer for \$67.62
and interest from June 29, 1896, with
his costs in both Courts.

The libellants, Graves et al. joined
the ship "W. F. Babcock" at San Fran-
cisco on January 4, 1896, and, having
signed regular shipping articles as
sailors, sailed upon a voyage to Hono-
lulu and thence to New York. The
libellants reached Honolulu in debt to
the ship and subsequently deserted in
that port. They were arrested and de-
tained in the station house until the
vessel was ready to sail, when they
were taken on board by the police.
Their previous debts to the ship and
the expenses incurred by the captain
for their arrest and the wages of
laborers in their place and for the
wilful breakage of a shop window by
three of them, exceeded the amount of
their wages, and the owners of the ves-
sel refuse payment except in the case
of Bauer, to whom it was admitted
that \$7.65 was due. The libellants filed
a libel against the ship to recover the
entire amount of their monthly wages,
less the advancements made before the
arrival at Honolulu. The testimony of
the United States Consul-General at
Honolulu showed that the men in-
tentionally deserted and that at least
two of them intended to desert before
arriving in the port and that the
charges made by them of ill usage
were unfounded. The United States
Revised Statutes bearing upon the ar-
rest and detention of seamen in cases
of desertion and the Consul's action
relating thereto are liberally quoted.
The Opinion states: "In consequence
of their (Graves, Donnelley and Brad-
ley) persistent refusal to return to
duty on board the ship and their
threats of violence, there is no room
to contend that the proper charges for
their arrest and detention, the wages
of their substitutes and the amount
which was necessarily paid by the
ship to the authorities as a penalty
for the wilful and malicious breakage
of a shop window . . . should not
be deducted from their wages."

These men when here gave to their
ship, the United States Consul-General
and the police no end of trouble. They
were determined to escape the trip
around the Horn if possible. Their
final lawless act was to deliberately
break windows while being taken in
care of police from the station to the
water front.

In commenting on this case the New
York Maritime Journal says:

"There can be no doubt about the
justness of this opinion of Judge Ship-
man. In this connection it may be
stated that it is claimed that actions
based on grounds equally untenable
as the foregoing are frequently begun
at the instance of the Sailor's Union
whose agents it is further claimed
board vessels on their arrival in port
for the purpose of ferreting out sup-
posed or imagined grievances of sailors
which are put into the hands of its
lawyers to prosecute—ostensibly in the
interest of the sailor, but in reality
for its own profit and advantage—with
the result that our ship owners are
caused a very great deal of annoyance
and expense thereby. Whether this
be true or not, it would be well for this
organization to accept with the greatest
caution the statements by sailors of
ill usage aboard of ship if it would
avoid laying itself open to adverse
criticism."

DEED STAMPS.

The Nominal Consideration Figure
Up Again.

It will be remembered that the S. S.
China, before securing Hawaiian regis-
tration, was sold to Colonel Macfarlane
for the nominal sum of 5 shillings.
Immediately a mortgage for a heavy
amount was filed. The Government
claimed that the stamp fee for filing
the deed should be a percentage on
something like the value of the prop-
erty and the matter was carried into
the Courts. Mr. Macfarlane won, the
judges refusing to go behind the bill of

sale made by the owners of the S. S.
China to the Hawaiian citizen.

Now there has grown out of this
China transaction just what represen-
tatives of the Government urged in the
lawsuit. A few days ago at the record
office in the Judiciary Building there
was offered a deed for \$1 and a "mort-
gage back" for \$1,200. The Government
insists that the \$1 is a fictitious valua-
tion and that the fee for placing the
deed on record must be a proper per-
centage of the actual worth of the
property changing hands. The parties
to the sale and purchase say that the
value they have agreed upon as shown
in the deed is correct for all legal pur-
poses.

Another suit will be instituted. The
Government officials believe that the
S. S. China and the real estate case
differ and if the Courts say no will
move for legislation in the premises.

SALOON LICENSES.

Several Phases Are Now Under
Consideration

There is being considered at the Ex-
ecutive Building not alone the pending
House act for \$200 licenses for "light
wine and beer" establishments. It had
been the purpose of the Cabinet to
recommend legislation that would give
licenses to hotels in the outer districts.
It was not expected that the Govern-
ment leaders would countenance in any
way an extension of the traffic by cheap
licenses for "wine and beer." A new
question, quite local, has been pre-
sented. It is complained of one saloon
establishment in town that it is main-
taining two distinct retail businesses
under one roof and with but one
license. There is to be an investigation.

Some people are confident that the
act for the \$200 licenses will become
a law. At least one company has been
projected to operate in Honolulu and
on Kauai under the proposed new con-
cession. A member of the hui is now
on the coast arranging for a new beer
and for cheap wine and perhaps for
other liquors. With this company it
is the plan, so soon as the passage of
the act is assured, to secure four lo-
cations in Honolulu. One branch for
Kauai is on the list. A gentleman who
has considerable influence in the House
is said to be a silent member of the
hui.

KAHULUI COMPANY.

Ruling In Its Favor In the Maui
Railway Case.

A decision by Judge Perry sustains
defendant's demurrer in the case of the
Hawaiian Commercial Company against
the Kahului Railway Company. The
court says:

"After careful consideration I am of
the opinion that the bill does not state
facts from which the Court can find
either that the complainant will suffer
irreparable injury, or that a multiplicity
of suits will necessarily result if this
Court does not take jurisdiction of this
suit, and that the complainant has a
plain, speedy and adequate remedy
at law. For these reasons the
demurrer is sustained."

The ruling is in favor of the Kah-
ului Railway people. The Commercial
Company wanted the Court to place an
injunction against the Kahului Com-
pany to the end that there should never
be any interference with the new cross-
ing made by the Commercial Company

The Sake Trade.

There is a disposition on the part of
a number of public men, several of
whom have a direct influence upon leg-
islation, to reduce the duty on sake, the
Japanese wine. A tax known to be al-
most at the prohibitive mark, was
placed upon it by the last Legislature
as a favor to California and Califor-
nia wine. The act was vetoed by
President Dole, but passed over his ob-
jections. Now it is being discussed
with a view to revision. The fact is
that the trade and the revenues have
both been materially reduced by the
"discriminating" legislation and that
the Japanese have done no end of
grumbling, that in many quarters has
been endorsed as being fully justified.
The act will be up in a few days.

Decks Awash Four Days.

The Hawaiian bark Andrew Welch
reached San Francisco March 16th, 18
days from Honolulu. Captain Drew re-
ported having had one of the roughest
voyages on record, and said that at
times he thought his ship was foundering.
Two days out from Honolulu the
bad weather commenced, and on March
5th a terrific gale from the northwest
was encountered. The nor'wester was
accompanied by tremendous seas which
broke over the vessel from every di-
rection and kept her decks awash for
four days.

The Ke Au How came in from Kauai
ports Sunday morning bringing a full
cargo of sugar. Purser Bradley reports
as follows: Sugar left on Kauai, 27-
500 divided as follows: K. S. M., 1,200;
Mak., 1,500; L. P., 4,000; H. M., 2,500;
W. S. Co., 12,000; K. S. Co., 6,300 and
weather unsettled. Wind N. to N. E.,
showery. Noon at Kilauea.

AN INDUSTRY

A Graduate of Kawaihae
School Talks of the Situation.

WHAT PROSPECT FOR GIRLS?

Hawaiians Feel the Competition
of Other Labor-Education
and "Wants."

MR. EDITOR—In this morning's
Advertiser on the editorial page is an
article under above headlines in which
you refer to a New York industry
which you would have transplanted to
these Islands, using the mountain tops
for "goat culture" and intimating a
source for the profitable employment
of graduates from Kamehameha and
Kawaihae schools in the manufacture
of gloves from the skins of such goats.
I do not, in common with some of the
natives find a connection between this
proposed industry and the report that
they are to be driven to the mountains
when annexation comes, but I do find
in it, an occasion to make some oppor-
tune statements as to the present con-
dition of many graduates of Hawaiian
girls' schools. Some days ago in writ-
ing on "A good class of Portuguese,"
you said: "This class must share
homes—that is, own land in fee simple
and they must be able to obtain a de-
cent living from it," and again, "We
compel their children to attend
school and get knowledge." "Knowl-
edge breeds wants and plenty of them."
I have merely quoted this, because if
applicable to an alien friendly element
settling in our midst how much more
so to the native Hawaiians. From the
earliest days of the advent of mission-
aries in these Islands our nation has
been tutored in the ways of civiliza-
tion. Our wants begotten of knowl-
edge, as your truly state became many
and our opportunities to satisfy them
seemed to diminish in proportion as
the wants increased. You will pardon
me for saying that our present condi-
tion is largely due to the fact that the
offspring of our earlier tutors, forgetful
of the God of their fathers found com-
fort in worshipping mammon.

In the first flush of their endeavors
while still the influence of their
fathers was with them they employed
of their enterprises, our women went
into the fields to strip the cane, did
washing, and sewing, incidental to the
requirements of the times, and indus-
try seemed the watchword on all sides,
but as one by one the monitors of our
earlier days went to their last long
rest, it seemed as though an estrange-
ment were coming upon the foreign
element in our midst. In their eagerness
to curry the favor of their new
found master and forgetful of the duty
they owed to the natives among whom
they had been prospered—they sought
in every clime to find the cheapest
element to perform the labors thereo-
fore done by our own people.

The natives in their simple confiding
way looked on and even encouraged
the work of these people because from
the very nature of things, it must be
right being in large measure the work
of the children of those who had sacri-
ficed so much for us in the past. But
what an awakening these years of
talking for the necessities of life have
brought to our people and more particu-
larly to our women in their en-
deavors to keep themselves respected
while laboring to satisfy their wants.
As a seamstress in this community I
have laid aside my usual lamp light
vigil over the sewing machine to give
vent to my long pent up thoughts and
feelings. It has seemed to me since
reading "An Industry" this morning
that I should say something for the
girls of Kawaihae and Kamehameha
schools—as a scholar in the former
school with our lamented "Princess
Likelike" as a class-mate, I was taught
among other things, the art of needle
work by which I am now endeavoring
to make a livelihood. I was also taught
many things that gave me new ideas
of life—ideas that created "wants" as
you call them faster than they could be
satisfied and when after my years of
education and sojourning among those
who seemed to have the means to sat-
isfy their every want, when after this
I was set adrift to make a living by
the means at my command—how cruel
it seemed to me to find almost every
avenue for honest employment—filled
by an alien element whose coming has
been at the bidding of those who from
selfish motives were seeking only per-
sonal gain and from like selfish mo-
tives allowed their hirelings to flood
the rest of the country, taking away
our opportunities one after another un-
til now I ask you what is to become of
the girls of today? With the education
they are being given, the "wants" that
they feel, and the constantly dwindling
opportunities to satisfy those wants.

Your people took from us our Gov-
ernment five years ago, under a plea
that our Queen was hostile to the best
interests of the country—justifying the
expectation on our part that after
such representations we should have a
more conservative Government of the

country—one that by creating condi-
tions under which a white man could
prosper, would also be the means of
uplifting our own people inasmuch as
they were educated on similar lines—
how rudely such hopes have been dash-
ed to pieces, needs no repetition from
me—the constantly increasing poverty
among the natives tells its own story.
Your Government seeks to coerce our
men into its support by means of oaths
and the like—it could long ago have
had the loyal support of every thought-
ful man and woman of the race, had
it shown itself regardful in the slight-
est degree of our interests and welfare
and it might even command our re-
spect if it had been faithful to its own
supporters, but how can you blame the
large number of natives who still hold
aloof and whom you term Royalists
when the Government of your creating
is so weak in the presence of the Al-
mighty Dollar. Talk about a moun-
tain goat ranch as creating a possible
industry for our girls, why, with the
present outlook they would starve be-
fore this could become a reality even
though it were a possibility.

Me ke aloha o ka lahui.

MISS KAHILIMAUNA.

Honolulu, March 28.

HAWAII AND MAUI.

Weather and Sugar News Brought
By Mauna Loa.

The Manna Loa arrived from Maui
and Hawaii ports yesterday morning,
after a very rough trip both ways.
Purser Tuft reports as follows:
"There is no sugar at Kau. There will
be about 200 bags of sugar for us on the
next trip. There was very rough
weather during the week. One boat
capsized at Punaluu and two natives
came near drowning. There were four
bales of hay and two barrels of cement
in it. The sugar left on Hawaii is as
follows: Honokaa, 9,000 bags; Kukui-
haele, 2,700; Honoma, 15,000; Papai-
kou, 27,000. Papai-kou has shut down.
The Iwailani can do nothing. The coast
is very rough. Lahaina has 4,000 bags
of sugar."

Wants Europeans.

Jos. Marsden, Commissioner of Agri-
culture, is just now given a good deal
of attention locally to his pet project
of getting European labor for island
plantations. He is confident that there
are thousands upon thousands of fami-
lies in various countries of Europe
more than willing to come to Hawaiian
sugar estates. Mr. Marsden has just
resigned his Government post and will
make a journey abroad for the benefit
of his health. He volunteers to act as
labor recruiting agent for the Repub-
lic and the planters in Europe without
pay. It is the belief of Mr. Marsden
that he can recruit labor that can be
sent to this country by regular steamer
lines. He has succeeded in interesting
in his plans several gentlemen who
will do much to forward the move-
ment.

Stevenson's Birthday.

The death of Adelaide M. Ide, the
daughter of Henry C. Ide, ex-Chief Jus-
tice of Samoa, says the Boston Trans-
cript, "recalls a pretty incident of her
childhood. When she went with her
father to Samoa, she was a little girl,
and became a great favorite with Rob-
ert Louis Stevenson, the author, who
lived there. She was born on Febru-
ary 29, and consequently she grieved
greatly because she did not have birth-
days as often as other girls. Mr. Stev-
enson, noting her disappointment, de-
clared that he would give her his own
birthday, and drew up a legal docu-
ment deeding it to her."

A Backdown.

Says an exchange published in the
States: "Oxnard has concluded that it
will not pay to antagonize the sugar
beet growers near Grand Island, Neb.,
so he has withdrawn the clause pro-
viding that in case of Hawaiian an-
nexation he will pay a half dollar less
per ton for beets. This was intended
simply to add to the pressure exerted
by the sugar trust against annexation.
The trust and its backers made a formi-
dable showing, but as most of their
arguments have been exploded, they
have fallen into the condition of a boxer
seen in daylight."

Waipio Luau.

Prince David Kawananakoa gave a
delightful luau to a party of some 50
young friends at Waipio, Sunday. A
special train was engaged, the party
starting at 9 15 in the morning and re-
turning to town by moonlight.

Competent bridge builders will be

in demand for some time now by the
Department of Public Works. The
making of plans for new structures to
replace those lost by flood is already
under way in Mr. Rowell's office.

Before the Supreme Court yesterday
there was argued the motion for a new
trial in the case of a native arrested
in Koolau by Wm. Henry on the
charge of non-payment of taxes.

VICTORY FOR CO. G

Capt. Kea's Command Wins at the
N. G. H. Butts.

SOME NOTABLE TARGET SHOOTING

Average of Almost 40 for 20 Men.
The Others—Comparisons—Indi-
vidual Records Made.

About all the First Regiment men
who could get away from the garrison
or town on Saturday afternoon were on
the Kakaako shooting range. Six of
the eight companies of the uniformed
National Guard entered teams of 20
men each. This event was the first of
a series of shoots for the magnificent
trophies offered by Minister Cooper.
The big prize is to be a heavy shield
to go to the victorious company. There
will be besides a handsome medal for
the individual making the best score
during the match.

In the contest so far, Company G,
composed entirely of native Hawaiians,
leads. The boys have practiced most
diligently and are congratulated warm-
ly by their rivals and others. For
many months the boys of G have had
something of this sort in view and
when the day came they were ready.

It was not a day for high scores.
The wind was not only high at times,
but was irregular throughout the af-
ternoon. There was rain at times.
Captain Schaefer was in charge of the
range. The 120 men shot their scores
of ten shots each in four hours and a
half. There were no accidents but
there are many hard luck stories cur-
rent. Captain Smith's Company A, is
commended for putting in a team and
doing so well. The worst "falls" of
the day were by men in E, F and D.
Perhaps the best shooting of the day
was done by Kukahi of G, who made
a clean miss on his second shot and
then finished with a score of forty-one.
It was unfortunately impossible for H
or C to have teams.

New trophy shooting now on in the
companies is with A and H. Captain
Smith has put up a gold medal and the
company has three silver ones. One
condition with one medal is regularity
of practice. In Captain Murray's
command a number of fine trophies
have been hung up to encourage the
boys.

TOTAL EACH COMPANY

| | Av |
|---|---------------|
| G | .791 39 11-20 |
| E | .756 37 4-5 |
| D | .748 37 2-5 |
| F | .745 37 1-4 |
| B | .720 36 |
| A | .712 35 3-5 |

Possible, 1,000

HUNDRED BEST.

The best 100 scores were a total of
3,906

This is 39 points more than the 100-
man team of the N. G. H. made in the
match with the First Regiment, Na-
tional Guard of California. The Califor-
nians on this occasion of the match
made 3,952. In the international match
best were of C, H and the staff here
completed. If Saturday's 100 best had
been picked from the N. G. H., the
competition figure of the Californians
would have been beaten very easily.

TEN BEST.

The ten best men made a total of
412, an average of 44.2. This is the
best record yet shown by ten men of
the Regiment.

HIGHEST INDIVIDUALS.

For the individual medal, Musician
Austin, E, made 46, beating Olsson,
B, who had the same total, Austin win-
ning "Creedmore."

MADE OVER FORTY.

These are the men who made 40 or
better out of the possible 50:

G—Chas. Wilcox 43, G. Karranti 41,
Captain Kea 43, Kellipio 41, Musician
Cummins 40, Lieut. Rose 44, Corp. Ma-
honey 41, Morse 40, Corp. Kulike 44,
Kukahi 41, Sherwood 41

E—Mus. Austin 41, Speckman 41, Fer-
reira 42, Corp. Overbeck 40, Kiley 41,
Capt. Coyne 41

D—Sergt. Burnett 41, Sergt. Johnson
43, Sergt. Cook 43, Butler 44, Kestler
41

F—Gouveia 43, Corp. Friederdorf
44, Sergt. Reid 40, Lieut. Ludwig 42,
Becher 42, Corp. Hirschman 41, Cook
40, Sergt. Stelmans 40

B—Frazier 44, Corp. Riley 44, Bol-
ster 40, Hagerup 41, Sergt. Winant 42,
Logan 41, Mus. Rainer 41, Olsson 46

A—Sergt. Fetter 40, Sergt. Peterson
41, Mus. Bortfeldt 43

The Rev. W. H. Weaver, pastor of
the U. B. Church, Dillsburg, Pa., recog-
nizes the value of Chamberlain's Cough
Remedy, and does not hesitate to tell
others about it. "I have used Chamber-
lain's Cough Remedy," he says, "and
find it an excellent medicine for colds,
coughs and hoarseness." So does every-
one who gives it a trial. Sold by all
druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith
& Company, Limited, agents for Ha-
waiian Islands.

SIDETRACKED IT

Maui Memorial Gets Scant Ceremony In House.

Mr. Kahaulelio Supported—Act to Determine Leases Freely Discussed.

SENATE.

Thirty-fifth Day, April 1.

The Senate adjourned after a ten minute session. The Committee on accounts presented the March schedule of bills amounting to \$317.82 which was accepted. The Committee on Public Lands through Senator Lyman recommended incidental items for the Bureau of Immigration. The report was accepted and the items will be considered with the appropriation bill when it returns from the committee for action. Senator Waterhouse reported from the Finance Committee to which was referred the petition for exemption of taxes from an old Hawaiian in Palolo valley on February 18. The old man died a week ago.

Two bills were presented by Senator Brown amending the judiciary laws in technicalities. They went to the printing Committee after which the Senate adjourned to Monday.

HOUSE.

At the opening of yesterday morning's session of the House Rep. Pogue reported for the Finance Committee on Petition 69 from H. Zerbe, for the insertion of an item of \$726.26 in the appropriation bill, being the amount of salary claimed due and unpaid him during the time of his employment in the Appraiser's Department of the Customs Bureau. The Committee found that the petitioner had nothing, either in writing or otherwise, to corroborate his statement as presented, either by the petition or verbally to the committee. The committee recommended the petition be laid on the table. The report was adopted.

The following notices of intention to introduce bills were given:

McCandless—"An Act entitled an act to amend an act entitled an act to promote the construction of railways, approved August 1st, A. D. 1878, by adding a new section thereto, to be entitled Section 3A."

Robertson—"An Act to repeal section 5 of Act 51 of the Session Laws of 1896, relating to the disposition of the school tax."

Reps. Robertson, McCandless and Kaai introduced bills notice of which they had already given.

Rep. Kaao introduced the following resolution: Resolved that the sum of \$726.26 be inserted in the appropriation bill for salary due H. Zerbe.

Laid on the table to be considered with the appropriation bill. Second reading of House Bill 45. Rep. Achi moved for postponement of consideration. Rep. Robertson said the House might as well adjourn if an unimportant measure of the kind was going to be postponed. Motion of Rep. Achi carried.

Rep. Robertson moved to adjourn. Carried.

Thirty-sixth Day, April 2.

Rep. Pogue, under suspension of rules, read a memorial, stating that he was presenting this as a communication coming from Maui and not according to his own feelings. The memorial was from people in Lahaina, expressing "no further confidence" in Rep. Kahaulelio.

The House was in arms at once against the action of the Lahaina people. Rep. Pogue moved to lay the memorial on the table. Rep. Achi moved that the memorial be not received and that it be returned to the people from whence it came. Where was the matter to end? Each member had carefully considered the amendment to the Constitution and had voted as he saw fit. Each was perfectly honest in what he did. Such action as that taken by the people of Lahaina, should it be considered by the House, would place it in the power of a few people to send in a memorial at any time against any Representative.

Rep. Pogue stated that he would vote for the return of the memorial. He would have been much better pleased had it not been presented at all but, when anything of the kind was sent to a Representative, he considered it his duty to present it.

Vice-Speaker Kaai ruled that the communication was not a memorial and that it was out of order.

Rep. Robertson introduced his "Act to amend an Act entitled, 'An Act to promote the construction of railways,' approved August 1st, 1878, by adding a new section thereto, to be called Section 3A." Passed first reading.

Rep. McCandless introduced his Act to repeal Section 5 of Act 51 of the Session Laws of 1896, relating to the disposition of School Tax. Passed first reading.

Rep. Atkinson propounded the following question to the Minister of Foreign Affairs:

"Will you state whether any school or educational establishment of a sectarian character is being supported by the Government?"

Third reading and unanimous passage of House Bill 29 relating to Tax Appeals. Court.

Reading and passage of Senate Bill 9, referred to the extension of the Oahu 9, relating to the extension of time of the Oahu Railroad. Referred to Public Lands Committee.

Third reading and passage of House Bill 54, relating to a bill of exchange of food and drugs.

Rep. Gear asked for permission to say a few words on the bill just passed. This was granted. Rep. Gear spoke in part as follows:

"I consider that this bill is much more important than any that has

passed this session. The good it will do for the growing industries of the Islands cannot be computed. There have been several attempts during the last few years to establish the business of canning fruit found here. These attempts have proven failures on account of the great amount of foreign matter of the kind imported in the country. I was reading in one of the prominent papers of the United States of some stuff that was being sold as strawberry jam. Upon examination it was found that the jam was made of tomatoes, figseeds (haysseeds, I should say), together with some coloring matter. The amount of matter of such a nature sold here is astonishing. There were many arguments in favor of the bill but I only wished to bring out this one point."

Second reading of House Bill 45, relating to conferring additional jurisdiction on certain magistrates. Rep. Robertson moved its indefinite postponement. Carried.

Under suspension of rules, Rep. Atkinson presented a petition from 63 residents of Manoa valley asking for an appropriation of \$10,000 for macadamizing the road from Punahou to Waiakukua. Referred to the Public Lands Committee.

Second reading of House Bill 49, relating to the limit of time within which actions may be brought to recover possession of land, together with the report of the Judiciary Committee.

Rep. Robertson spoke for the passage of the bill. He spoke on the matter of fraudulent claims to land and pointed out where a reduction of the time during which suits might be brought, to ten years, would do a great deal toward diminishing the injustice that might otherwise be done. Minister Damon expressed himself as being entirely in sympathy with the object of the bill but believed that the number of years should be made 15. He did not believe such a radical change should be made at this time. Such action might work injustice to both parties.

Rep. Gear moved to adjourn as there was not time before 12 noon to take up the bill section by section.

Adjourned at 11:50 a. m.

OLD "AUSTRALIA."

Capt. Houdlette Writes of His Trip to Alaska.

Capt. Houdlette, of the S. S. Australia writes to San Francisco from Seattle as follows:

"Here we are back at Seattle after going the rounds—first Seattle, then Tacoma, then Port Townsend, then Victoria, Juneau and Skagway, back to Juneau and Seattle. We had 445 passengers, horses, cattle and donkeys, and quarters of beef and mutton the whole length of the deck.

"I think the whole community has gone mad. Men who call themselves as gentlemen lose all signs of gentility when they start for the mines and act more like beasts than anything else.

"We went from Victoria out the straits outside of Vancouver Island up to latitude 56 degrees 20 minutes north, then in by Cape Ommersey, hence we had only 243 miles of inland steaming. I think by keeping outside all the time we shall come out all right, although we have to pass some pretty bad places and if it should happen to snow or get thick it would make you feel very uncomfortable, for the water is of such great depth that one cannot anchor.

"You never saw such a mob as there is now here, all madly rushing for the gold fields. There are thirty-five vessels carrying passengers from Portland and Seattle to Dyce and Skagway, and all are going full, with more freight than they can carry. Seattle is booming.

"It is a sight worth seeing going up these channels—mountains on both sides from 3000 to 6000 feet high, covered with snow and ice. Some of the glaciers are three miles wide and thirty miles long and from 1000 to 3000 feet deep of the bluest ice.

"The night we arrived at Juneau we had to keep first to right and then left to keep clear of icebergs. We broke the record from Victoria to Juneau, 58 hours 13 minutes, and 6 hours 53 minutes to Skagway. The best trip of the Queen was 60 hours to Juneau. Our time is not bad for the old ship in strange waters.

"The Cottage City came into Juneau while we were there with her stern and forty feet of her keel gone. There were three hundred passengers on board. She had three feet of water in her engine room before they could find a place to beach her.

"The Whitelaw got ashore before she reached Skagway, and then burned to the water's edge about five hundred yards from us.

"I want to give you a little idea about Skagway. It is built upon a mud flat, between high mountains. Everything is mountain up here and not a bit of level land to be seen. The wharf where we lay is a half-mile long to town, and the rise of the tide is 28 feet. The tide goes nearly to the town; and such a town. It is full of gamblers and gin-mills. You will first come to the house of some family, next door a shop, next a hotel and next a gambling den and that is the way all over town. Up the valley toward the White Pass hundreds of dead horses lie, and the water the people use comes down that way. When summer sets in they will die off like sheep.

"We took forty Indians at Juneau to work cargo, as the gang at Skagway wants 75 cents and \$1 per hour. We had to get United States troops to patrol the docks to protect the Indians. The night the Indians were paid off they got up courage and went up town. About 2 o'clock they came running on board. The gang had fired about a dozen shots at them. You never saw such a scared lot of Indians in your life. The head one woke me up saying that three of them had been shot but the alarm proved to be false as no one was shot. You can form some idea of the tough crowd at Skagway."

IT WAS A RED DAY

Blue Costumed Rugby Team Was Badly Beaten.

Rev. Lane Led His Team to Victory. Other Side Was Too Light—Good Attendance for Sweet Charity.

There was a crowd of some 500 out to see the charity Rugby football game on the Makiki baseball grounds Saturday afternoon, about half of these being in carriages around the gridiron. The sympathies of the various spectators were expressed by the flowers they wore.

The following judges were chosen to act during the game: Dr. H. V. Murray and Viggo Jacobsen, touch judges; H. Herbert, referee. Although it was decided in the beginning that the two halves would be of 35 minutes duration, it was found when the first half was about over, that the boys could not stand so much.

REDS—L. Singer, back; Rev. J. F. Lane, C. Willis and Prince Cupid, three-quarter backs; W. L. Stanley and G. Little, half backs; Prince David, F. Atkins, W. T. Phillips, W. Prestidge, D. Sloggett, J. Kia, J. Kilukoa, S. Bolster, A. Long and J. Gay, forwards.

BLUES—W. Soper, back, A. St. M. Mackintosh, W. G. Gorham and A. Robertson, three-quarter backs, E. P. Hatfield and H. W. M. Mist, half backs; R. Hamilton, S. P. Woods, C. S. Pinaia, J. Catton, S. Johnson, H. M. Mist, S. Smithies, W. Vida, W. Thompson and J. Notley, forwards.

The Reds captained by Rev. J. F. Lane took the town goal, and the Blues captained by A. St. M. Mackintosh, the Waikiki. The referee's whistle blew and the ball was kicked off by Hamilton of the Blues. The kick was a good one, but the Reds had their eye on the ball. Prince Cupid took it and made a good advance. It was then passed on to Willis who made another gain. Then Mackintosh made a run for the Blues, but it was short lived. Stanley fell on the ball but it was not in the place it had been only a second before.

It was at this time that the playing of Captain Lane of the Reds began to show up. He caught the ball from Willis and made a fine run, then he caught the ball from Prince Cupid and dodged through a number of his opponents, as if they had not been there at all. From the start he showed himself to be the best player on the field, although Willis and Prince Cupid were not very far behind him.

Hamilton had a fall and then came a safety touch by the Reds. The usual 25 yards were taken. A. Long was soon behind the goal with the ball. Lane kicked goal easily and the score stood 5 points for the Reds.

Hamilton kicked off again for the Blues and the game playing was gone through with again. The scrimmages were numerous. In five minutes from the first touch down, Captain Lane took the ball from a scrimmage and carried it back of the goal. He then kicked goal again. Score, 10 points for the Reds.

Hamilton again applied his foot to the pigskin. It sped along as everyone expected. It appeared as if the Blues would surely make a touch down, as the ball was far down in the territory of the Reds when Singer made a fine kick and saved the Reds from having anything scored up against them. That was really the only time the Blues got near to the goal.

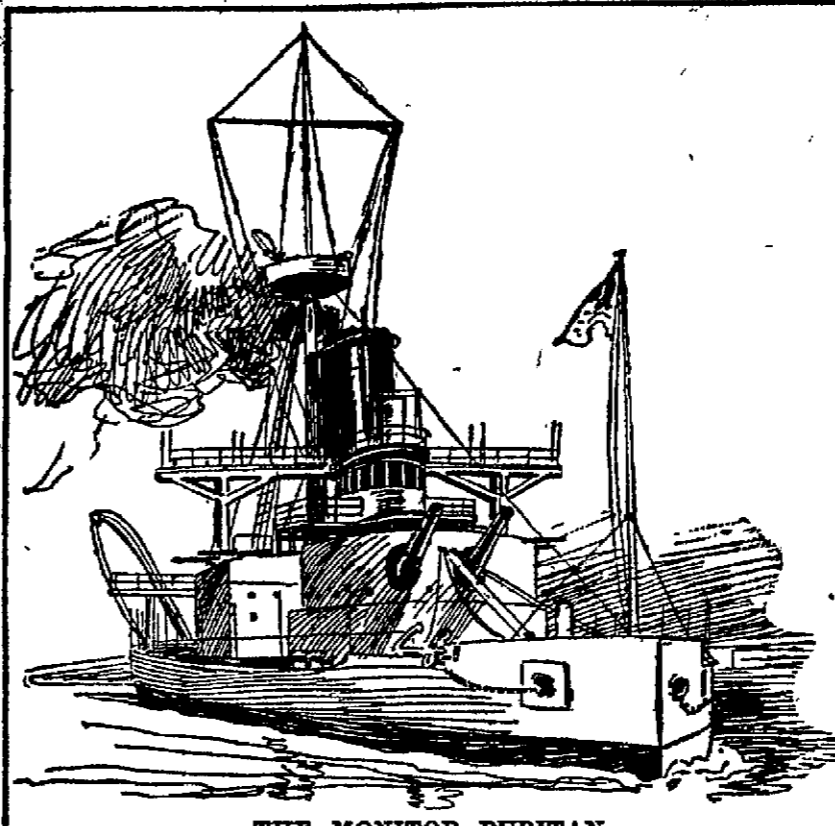
An intermission of 10 minutes ensued, during which the band played some lively airs, and the boys went into the training rooms to repair their costumes.

The Reds kicked off in the beginning of the second half. The boys on this side showed their supremacy. They rushed the ball down the field and had no trouble whatever in getting the ball out of a scrimmage. Lane, Willis and Prince Cupid were all the time running with the ball, while Prince David, Singer and others, did a lot of the heavy pushing work, which counted for much. Lane then made two touch downs in very quick succession, which piled the score up to 20 for the Reds.

The Blues had by no means given up the game, and they played with a great deal of stubbornness. Soper, Woods, Hamilton, Catton and Johnson, made very good attempts, but the backs on the other side were too heavy.

Willis picked the ball out of a scrimmage and made another touch down for the Reds. This kind of thing was getting to be a little monotonous. Lane kicked goal again and the score stood 25 to 0, in favor of the Reds.

Johnson kicked off for the Blues. Prince Cupid made a fine run to within about three yards from the goal line, and in another attempt, carried the ball behind the line. Singer tried for goal, but failed. The score then stood 28 to 0 in favor of the Reds.



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TIMELY TOPICS

March 31, 1898.

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PURIFY THE STUFF.

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HOLLISTER DRUG CO.

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THE FLOOD PATH

Superintendent Rowell Speaks of the Damage.

NEW STREAM BEDS MADE

Shores Marked With Wreckage. Kahuku Plantation Hit Hard. Roads—Boulders—Repair Plans.

W. E. Rowell, Superintendent of Public Works, arrived in town yesterday afternoon, rather bedraggled and entirely worn out, having made a tour of the island on horseback. He left the city for Koolau on Saturday morning. Over the Fall he was joined by Wm. Henry, a prominent Road Supervisor. Later Mr. Weight of Kahuku plantation made the party a trio to Waimea.

The first inspection of a big pilikia was at Kahana, where a large bridge had been carried away. The abutments are not beyond repair. Most of the planking can be used again, but nearly all of the heavy timbers were either carried away out to sea or badly broken up. Men are already working on the foundations and in a couple of weeks the bridge will be all right again. Near Kahana the flood cut a trench 100 feet in width. This will be filled for a roadway and provided with a culvert.

At Punahoa two bridges are gone, but most of the material is saved. Here is another trench 100 feet wide cut by the rushing waters and must be spanned a bridge.

At Hauula the bridge remained and another bridge near Hauula was able to stand all pressure.

At Lale the 40-foot bridge is gone and the stream which it spanned is widened 10 feet. There will be required a new bridge 60 feet long. On the beach near Lale, Mr. Rowell noticed hundreds of dead seals. It is his belief that they were killed by the great quantity of muddy water which filled the lagoon.

At Laie the 60-foot bridge is gone, but the abutments are not hurt. The wreckage of this bridge struck and carried away the Kahuku plantation railway bridge which Mr. Weight is now replacing, having borrowed from the Government for the work a pile driver.

Mr. Rowell reports very heavy damage to the cane and fields of Kahuku plantation. Great quantities of boulders were carried down from the hills in the cane fields and there can be no irrigation till new furrows have been made. In some places large areas of cane have been leveled. There may be seen in the road dozens of cords of wood, much of it washed clear over the cane fields during the high water. An enormous amount of new field work will be required on a great part of the plantation.

The Waimea bridge was 450 feet long with many thousands of feet of timber and several tons of metal in it. Not a vestige of this material is to be seen. "It has gone," Mr. Rowell says, "to Kaula, or somewhere else." It was all taken out to sea with force that can scarcely be imagined. One of the foundations remains. The other is missing entirely.

Mr. Rowell crossed the stream in a canoe and had a native boy take his horse away back mauka to ford the stream. The very largest trees were brought down from the hills and the natives say the trees came along end over end like circus performers turning hand springs. The neat little coffee plantation that Andrew Cox of Waialua had in a bit of a natural park there is wiped away and the grove is covered with heavy boulders. Two houses "built upon sand" were torn down and the lumber carried away by natives who saw that the cottages would surely go in a short time. On the hillsides between Kahuku and Waimea there are evidences of considerable landslides. On the flats everywhere are fields of boulders. Some of the stones weigh half a ton and more. From Waimea to Waialua, there is another long field of boulders.

From Koolaula to Waimea whenever the road had crossed a dry gulch the road is no more. It has a simply been obliterated.

At Waialua two streams now enter the harbor instead of one and it will be necessary to span both with bridges. Between the mouths of the streams there was made during the flood a landslip that has made a shallow basin of the former deep water anchorage for steamers and schooners. The reef all about the harbor is covered with trees. There had been over the original Waialua stream a foot bridge 120 feet long. There had been handed in a requisition for money to make this a bridge for teams. The foot bridge was carried away in sections. One part was stopped 300 feet from its proper place and the other half was carried to the sea. Nearly all of the material has been saved.

At Opeulu two 60-foot bridges are gone, but the abutments stand and about all the material can be used again.

From the bridge near Halekani's mill one abutment was all but taken away, but the bridge has been made safe and is in use.

The "Long Bridge" in the direction of Mokuleia from Halekani's was lately repaired and held together in good style. The wooden piles were a few months ago replaced by stone abutments.

On to town from Mokuleia, the bridges are all intact and the road is

not bad. At Waialua the water went over the bridge.

Mr. Rowell will try today to make figures on the damage. He could not undertake last evening to say what the necessary repair work would cost, but expressed the opinion that it would be required to make a special appropriation. Traffic can be well on again all around the island in a few weeks excepting for the Waimea bridge. Here there must be great care and a heavy expenditure. It is the plan of Mr. Rowell to go well back from the sea with the new bridge. He would have two long spans with very large openings.

The loss of life by the flood—at Waimea—has already been recorded. Mr. Rowell says that at many points the appearance of ruin and desolation is very striking. The Road Board men and Government officials all along the route have been active in relieving such distress as there might be and in assisting all those wishing to travel or move belongings.

Mr. Rowell was attracted to a cut near Waimea and has brought back with him specimens of what is almost lignite. He saw the vein or deposit exposed from beneath about ten feet of heavy and solid coral sand. This is young coral and will interest a good many of the people who study the formation of the island. Mr. Rowell is firmly of the belief that the wood from which this lignite is developed was on land that was sunk or submerged by volcanic or some other action.

All of the flood around the island was one week ago yesterday between 9:30 and 10 o'clock. On the Thursday of the deluge in Honolulu there were not extraordinary rains between Koolau and Waialua.

MISSION CHILDREN SOCIETY.

The regular monthly meeting of the Hawaiian Mission Children's Society was held Saturday evening at the home of Mr. J. B. Atherton. There were about fifty present. The meeting was opened with singing, and a prayer by Rev. S. E. Bishop. A solo by Miss Hyde was beautifully rendered.

Rev. S. E. Bishop gave reminiscences of a trip from Waimea to Kailua in 1836. The start was made in March. The children were carried by the natives. Natives also carried the food and luggage. They were paid in fish-hooks, twine, knives and other useful things. A dozen natives could be hired for about 75 cents a day. The method of starting a fire by means of rubbing sticks together was very interesting. The natives would take a piece of dry hau wood and make a narrow groove in it. Then taking another sharp piece of hard wood they would rub it back and forth in this groove. A fine dust would be formed, which after vigorous rubbing would begin to smolder and then break into a flame from which they would kindle the fire. They passed by many small settlements of the natives. Often services were held. They also went to the crater of Kilanea. In many respects it is now very similar to what it was then.

Miss McDonald spoke of the life of Ruskin. She spoke of the change that had taken place in the world. In former times people thought that the world should serve them rather than that they should serve the world. Now men seek to serve their fellow men. The spirit of Christ has brought about this change. We find the spirit in which Christ said: "I came not to be ministered unto, but to minister," has so come down the ages that the world has caught the spirit of Christ. To be of service to the world rather than to have the world serve them is coming to be the spirit of the age.

Most people admire Ruskin as a writer rather than a philanthropist. Two years ago, Miss McDonald listened to a sermon on Ruskin. The thoughts so impressed her that she began to study him. She then said she would like to give a few things of interest in the life of John Ruskin as a great missionary—for he was great in this capacity. He was born in 1819 in London. His father was a man of wealth and influence. He was well educated. He was as well a great Bible student. It is well to remember that his wonderful literary style and literary ability is due to a great extent to his knowledge of the Bible. His works rank second to none in this country.

Ruskin inherited from his father about one million dollars. He received over a half a million of dollars from the sale of his works. They are bringing in continually a large sum which he made a trust fund for helpless people. He first determined to give one-tenth of his fortune to charity. He said after a short time that this was not sufficient, and he gave one-half. He bought works of art and had them put in the city schools. He was the workman's friend. In 1877, he had given away all he had up to \$250,000. Soon after he gave all his fortune away except enough to bring him in \$1,500 a year. All his works of art he gave to the Sheffield museum, that students might go there and copy beautiful models. Ruskin refused a life of elegance and luxury to give his time and money to poor people. His interest and sympathies have always been given to poor people. He says there are five ways of spending life: First, for yourself; second, for others; third, in exhibition or display; fourth, to spend it for destruction; fifth, to spend it as a bequest.

Ruskin took up the defense of Mr. Turner the great landscape painter. He was at first ridiculed by the people. Ruskin said the people must have expression of sympathy. He was the founder of art exhibits. By his influence he has been able to borrow the best paintings and works of art from the homes of the wealthy, so that they might be seen by the poor.

Mr. Love then rendered very beautifully a violin solo. Miss Love accompanying with piano.

A letter from Will Castle was read, giving a few college experiences. The meeting closed with a hymn.

IN SOUTH KAUAI

Graphic Account of the Flood In One District.

SEVERAL BRIDGES SWEEP AWAY

Nearly Two Inches of Rain In One Hour—People Fled For Their Lives—Water On All Lowlands.

(Special Correspondence from Hanapepe, Kauai.)

For a week all this section has been deluged with rain. At Elele 1 1/2 inches of water fell in one hour.

The climax came at midnight, March 26. The bridge at Hanapepe, the new bridge at Lualaba and the three or four new ones built on the road being constructed north of Koia, which is a short cut from Lualaba to Lihue, were carried away.

The Waimea bridge is damaged—not passable, but not carried off. In Waimea the water rose over all the low land, coming into Mr. Hofgaard's store. In Koloa it was the same, flooding all the low land and rising high enough to submerge the bullock carts in the plantation corral. At Lualaba, Waialua and all the above places, rice suffered more or less and in some places was destroyed.

Hanapepe had no immunity from the torrent. Water rose about nine feet, and all one could hear above the pouring floods, was the Japanese or Chinese saying, "Too muchy pilikia," with a prolonged, volunuous emphasis on the "too." Numerous lanterns were seen above the surface of the flood lighting the refugees to plains of safety. Now and then a pig went down the stream, and an other pig with a rope around its hind leg and the owner at the other end of the rope, went less easily to higher ground. One Portuguese was rudely awakened from his deep slumbers, and jumped out of bed into a foot of water on his floor. His chickens were already among the lamented and his cow had to be driven to higher ground. The water rose two feet high in some houses and people had to wade waist deep to get out. It rose to the steps of the teacher's cottage and within four inches of the floor of the school house. Here and there fences and outbuildings are carried off, and the remaining ones are loaded with weeds.

The Hanapepe bridge was made of heavy timbers and when the water rose to it a mass of rushes and debris was collected. Against this the water pressed and rose until the bridge gave way. As soon as the bridge broke the water fell 18 or 20 inches. I am told that the bridges at Waimea, Hanapepe and Waialua were carried away some 17 years ago. Since the Hanapepe bridge costing about \$3,000, was built in 1885, water has been up to it a number of times, and in one case was six inches over the floor.

From this disaster a few points are worth noting, for the construction of a new bridge. It should be raised some two feet and then the lower timbers would be above high water, the substructure should offer as little resistance to water as possible; the approaches should be as low as the immediate grade to the bridge would permit, in order that the flood water might have extra room for escape. The bridge could be strengthened for these extreme occasions by running cables, possibly old steam plow cables, to the banks and there anchor them in excavations filled with sufficient rock. I believe this simple addition would have saved Hanapepe bridge and probably the others.

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PAAULO, HAWAII, H. I.

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I feel satisfied that with this plow the draft for the same quantity and depth of work is as 6 to 8. That is, with the old plow, to do the same work, it takes 8 good mules; with your plow it takes only 6, and they are less tired at night.

Please send me another plow by first schooner leaving for this.

You are at liberty to use this in any way you may see fit.

Yours truly,

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our Promise to Pay
A LITTLE EVERY MONTH is what we would like.

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"WHEELER & WILSON"
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Both of which we Guarantee.
All kinds of Machine Needles and Machine Parts kept in stock or imported to order.
L. B. KERR, Sole Agent.
Honolulu.

Vapo-Cresolene
WHOOPIING COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA, CATARRH, COLDS.
CRESOLENE being administered by inhalation gives the safest and most effective means of treating the throat and bronchial tubes. Its efficiency in Whooping Cough and Croup is wonderful. Its anesthetic virtues render it valuable in contagious diseases, as Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever, etc. Descriptive booklet with testimonials free. Sold by druggists.
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There's a big difference in ways of doing business. Some dealers simply strive to get a customer in their store, sell as much as they can at once, and never expect to see that customer again.

OUR WAY

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once, and you will keep coming back the same way, too. We keep a sharp lookout for the best in furniture and house furnishing and you get the benefit of our attention to business and our years of experience. We only buy of well known and reputable houses.

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Leading Furniture Dealers.
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A Model Plant is not complete without Electric Power, thus dispensing with small engines.

Why not generate your power from one CENTRAL Station? One generator can furnish power to your Pumps, Centrifugals, Elevators, Plows, Railways and Holsts; also, furnish light and power for a radius of from 15 to 30 miles.

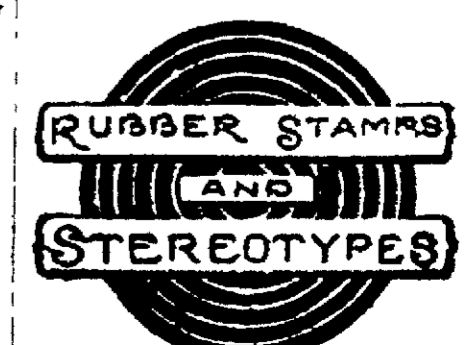
Electric Power being used, saves the labor of hauling coal in your field, also water, and does away with high-priced engineers, and only have one engine to look after in your mill.

Where water power is available it costs nothing to generate Electric Power.

THE HAWAIIAN ELECTRIC COMPANY is now ready to furnish Electric Plants and Generators of all descriptions at short notice, and also has on hand a large stock of Wire, Cables and Electrical Goods.

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THEO HOFFMAN, Manager.



AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

PUBLISHED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

TUESDAY, APRIL 5, 1898.

CANE AND BEET.

Jared C. Smith, assistant agrostologist of the United States, publishes his views regarding the sugar industries.

He says: "The Hawaiian cane industry is a bugaboo conjured up to scare the people, and is being used as such by men who have other ends in view."

But his conclusions are not very comforting to us. He tells the American people that "cane sugar cultivation is doomed to become extinct except in those parts of the tropics which have exceptionally rich soil, and an unlimited supply of cheap labor." He urges the American farmer to believe that the sugar beet industry will finally crush the cane sugar industry and therefore, there is nothing to fear from the industry in Hawaii. Consequently, there will be no harm in annexation.

In proving his statement, Mr. Smith refers to the recent report of the Royal British commission on the depressed condition of the sugar industry of the West Indies. One recommendation made by the commission, he cites, and we refer to it, because it is in line with our own views. "It recommends the establishment of a botanic garden, with branch stations in each of the principal islands, the whole under the supervision of an imperial officer. Each botanical station should then be actively engaged in the introduction and distribution of economic plants, the dissemination of information in regard to the same, and each should be supplied with suitable men capable of giving the necessary instruction and assistance in agriculture." It recommends aid to vessels that will transport fruit to foreign markets, and aid to those in fruit culture.

This is the advice of an able commission to whom was committed the charge of saving the West India colonies from bankruptcy.

Our own people, utterly dependent upon the same industry, do not seem to realize that we need to follow the same in order to diversify our own industries. The sum of \$12,000 is proposed by the Legislature for the establishment of an experiment station. The sum is hardly sufficient to pay for the quality of "brains" that are needed for a superintendent alone. The amount designated is utterly insignificant, in view of our necessities. The proposed appropriation shows that the subject is not grasped by the Legislature. The American Congress refused, last year, to vote money to buy iron plates for the battleships. A few days ago, it voted \$50,000,000 for war preparation. It realized the critical situation. We must realize our critical situation. The United States can buy warships at once with \$50,000,000. We cannot buy industries. They must be established by hard, patient labor, by new and trained men, by a live and common sentiment and belief that through them, entering the world's markets, we may secure prosperity to a growing class of intelligent people on these islands.

Had any persistent crank 20 years ago pushed this matter, with the approval of the people, we would have established some of these industries.

THE BOGUS PETITION.

The natives who concocted and carried to Washington, the petition against annexation, undertook to play the American Senators for fools. It is a pity, looking at the matter from the native standpoint, that some of their haole friends did not whisper in their ears that the Senators were not "born idiots." The fraud they have practiced is so transparent and ridiculous, the very lowest pot-house statesman laughs at them.

One would expect that even if these native leaders took the Senators for fools, that they would have suspected, and been on their guard against that indefatigable worker, L. A. Thurston. They know that he is a terror to his opponents. They know that he has a genius for discovering the weak points in his adversary's case. They know that his activity is measureless. And they know that he is eternally vigilant. At least men of ordinary intelligence know it. The petitions show that they, these native leaders, have not even ordinary intelligence. They might as well in the first instance, have sent Mr. Thurston a formal notice in writing stating: "We shall take petitions against annexation to Washington, with a large percentage of bogus signatures. Please be on the lookout."

If the natives were not in almost hopeless ignorance of the situation, they would see at once, how utterly unable they are to make any advance under such leadership. They will be deceived and thwarted at all times, and in all places. Men who play such fool-

ish tricks in Washington, at their expense, will betray and ruin them.

Though the fingers of these ignorant leaders have severely suffered from contact with the Thurston buzz saw, the native will not know it. These leaders now tell the people that they have defeated the ratification of the treaty. The native believes it. The coincidence of their visit to Washington, and the withdrawal of the treaty to give place to the joint resolution, will be regarded by them as evidence of the political power of the native commissioners. Here again the native is deceived. For on the exposure of the bogus petition by Mr. Thurston, the authors of it lost credit with Congress, for honesty, patriotism, veracity and political wisdom. More than that, they led Congress to infer that the natives take no interest in preserving their independence, for if they did, they would have signed the petition. The poor natives will again be called upon to support these miserable fakes. Their loyalty to their own racial independence is worthy of better guidance.

EXEMPTIONS FROM TAXATION.

The question of exempting church property and property devoted to charitable uses, from taxation, becomes more perplexing every day. The theory of taxation was formerly imperfectly understood, and even at the present time is far from satisfactory.

But there is tendency to accept one general proposition on the subject, that only property owned by the Government, for the benefit and use of all should be exempt. Just so far as this rule is departed from, it permits dangerous precedents to be established. It enables sectarian interests to obtain preferences.

The State Regents of New York recently published the fact that the value of the property and endowments of colleges, professional institutes and technical schools has increased within seven years from \$39,045,604 to \$77,148,944, or nearly doubled. The theory of exemption relieves much of this property which is entirely sectarian from its share of the burden of supporting the Government. Moreover, it casts upon the many, the total population, the entire burden of protecting all property. This means unequal burdens. It is difficult to draw the line between the charitable and non-charitable institutions. The more complicated the social forces become, the more numerous the questions arise. Then sectarian disputes arise. Owing to the wisdom and business forethought of the leaders of the Roman Catholic Church it possesses more property in many of the States of the American Republic than other denominations, and therefore demands larger exemption from taxation.

Churches and institutions for charitable uses, excepting those owned by the Government for the common benefit of all, should not be themselves, the objects of Government charity. Contributing to the expense of their own protection, they stand on the same ground as do all other interests. A man who does good with his money does not ask for exemption.

Our large mixed population calls upon us for special care in this matter. If the rule of exemption is extended, there is no reason why the Asiatics should not receive the benefit from it in the maintenance of organizations intended to enforce the doctrines of Buddha and Confucius. Some people would be rather shocked if a "Young Men's Buddha Association" or a "Young Men's Confucius Association," should ask for State aid, by exempting their property from taxation.

THE YOUNG PORTUGUESE.

While Mr. Lowrie, in another column expresses the opinion that the Portuguese may do well on the plantations, he does not explain why they steadily get away from them. Nor does he seem to be aware of the great changes in character of the Portuguese people.

The majority of Portuguese immigrants could not read or write. Within 16 years only 6,500 children of these immigrants have been born here, have had fairly good food, the best of climate, and we, the dominant race, have given them the same education which makes children in America desire and demand much better environments than their parents have. If we expected to keep these children, as a class, on the plantations, we should have kept them in ignorance, and want. We have made them ambitious. The dangerous class in India today is that of the Indians educated under British rule. As the young Portuguese mature, they naturally refuse the plantation life, because it is, they say, hopeless. They can purchase no land. On the majority of the plantations they are forced to associate more or less with the Asiatics. They are subject to lunacy. They struggle for better conditions. If these are refused them, they become dissatisfied citizens. As voters they will side against those whom they believe oppress them, even if they do not.

It is this rapidly increasing number of young Portuguese that must be pro-

vided for in some way, if they are to become and remain good citizens. No doubt a reconstruction of the plantation system might improve matters, but the needs of the plantations, as now conducted, will keep the Asiatics in keen competition with them.

It is a hardship that we should educate these children, teach them to buy "wants," and then bring them in contact with the cheapest Asiatic labor we can obtain. We are not criticizing the men who carry on the sugar industry. But we state simply a condition.

Several of the intelligent young Portuguese tell us that they cannot buy land on this island, excepting at exorbitant prices. There are only 438 Portuguese owners of real estate in the Islands, out of the 15,191 Portuguese inhabitants. Events will make these young people a dangerous class in time, unless some sort of statesmanship shows them a way of becoming contented. To do this, is not a missionary affair, but a matter of self-preservation to even the sugar industry.

We are educating these young people to become, under certain circumstances a dangerous class, or under other circumstances to become a most desirable class. But it looks as if they were already educated beyond the plantations, as now conducted.

LAND TITLES.

The need of a law for granting land titles becomes more apparent every year. The able report of Representative Robertson makes it clear. It is unjust, absurd, and impolitic that there should be any more difficulty in determining the title to land, than it is in determining the title to a horse. Latent defects in titles cause uncertainties in values, and involve much expense in ascertaining true ownership. In the United States, the imperfect boundaries and titles to lands covered by Spanish grants, amounting to many millions of acres, caused so much loss and annoyance, that a few years ago, Congress passed laws, by which, in a speedy manner, the titles to these grants could be judicially determined. The object of these laws is to enable any one claiming title to a grant to bring into Court, by due process of law, not only those openly claiming title in opposition, but all others, and to compel them to substantiate their claims.

Cases are constantly occurring here, where the most careful examination of titles by expert lawyers, does not disclose defects of titles. Interests vested by the marriage relation, are often especially difficult to ascertain. The records of deaths and marriages have been imperfectly kept. The consequence is that it has become quite a trade among the native lawyers, we are told, to hunt up flaws in titles and put the possessors of property, who have paid full values, to much expense and annoyance in protecting themselves.

The tendency in all progressive countries is towards making simple and perfect all land tenures.

The report of the Judiciary Committee of the House is a valuable one, and should receive careful examination.

THE LIGHTHOUSE SCARE.

Senator McCandless has again discharged himself, like an invoice of Chinese fire crackers, over the impending peril to mankind from the new Diamond Head lighthouse. He has become thoroughly frightened at the frail structure, and he means to frighten everybody else.

When he stood by the structure last week, in the solemn discharge of a Senatorial duty, he spent the most of his time, not in inspecting, but in "preparing to meet his God," if the structure toppled over, and his shrieks of fear drove last Saturday an eminent diplomat, and an eminent merchant, both residents of Waikiki, over the Fall to Maunawili until the crisis has passed.

The Senator naturally feels that an artesian well, built under his own direction, in the place of the lighthouse, and dispensing wholesome water to mariners, would be preferable to the lurid glare of a lantern that invited them to destruction as if they were flies.

The lighthouse is built on precisely the same principles as those constructed by the Lighthouse Board of the United States Government. While the weight of the lantern and fixtures at Diamond Head is only 15 tons, the structure can sustain a weight of between 40 and 50 tons. Scores of similar structures are seen along the Atlantic Coast. The methods of building them are perfectly well known to Superintendent Rowell, but not to Senator McCandless.

The Senator resembles an old farmer from Pennsylvania, who visited his son in Philadelphia, a few years ago, and was shown for the first time, an ocean steamer driven by a propeller blade. "No Jerns," he said, "your old fadder will go home if you make a fool of him. That little wheel at the hind part of that 'ar ship can't move it an inch." "But it does," said Jerns. "Jerns you are a liar," said the old man, and be-

went home. When the first suspension bridges were built, the numerous Mohegan tribe of Indians, predicted that no train could ever cross them, in safety. When the light agricultural machines of American make were introduced into England many years ago, John Bull said: "Take away those flimsy toys." But the toys stood the strain.

The trouble is that there are too many graduates from "Whang Doodle College" around. The greater the ignorance, the higher the degree conferred. The Senator in respect is entitled to an L. L. D. If Dr. McCandless will enclose a diagram of the lighthouse, with accurate description of all details of construction, to the Lighthouse Board in Washington, and suggest his doubts about it, he will if he gets any reply, receive this answer: "What is the effect of the tropical climate on the American brain? Does it make idiots?"

If the Senator and his friends wish to hit Superintendent Rowell, they must strike out at some weaker spot than the lighthouse affair. Mr. Rowell is a civil engineer, who has studied up the construction of lighthouses. It is his misfortune that he did not graduate from Whang Doodle College.

Let us be generous. We advocate extra pay to the Senator for the risks he has incurred in inspecting that lighthouse. But it makes the spot memorable. For a thousand years to come, the tourists will be taken by Mr. Carty's Hiveries to the place, and after uncovering, will be told: "There is where the heroic McCandless stood when he recklessly braved death, in pure love of his country, while the lighthouse rocked and reeled in the summer breeze."

Thank God! We are daily grinding out the romances of Hawaiian life. What legends we shall have!

SMALL FARMERS.

An American paper presents a very pleasant picture of the value of the beet industry to a community:

"Before the sugar factory was built, Lehi, Utah, was a very ordinary settlement; its picturesque surroundings and fertile soil did not make a market for the farmer's products, and up to the date of the establishment of the sugar factory there was little more than a bare living for the farmer; he had no bank account, his taxes were not always paid promptly, he owned no comfortable carriage or pleasure vehicle, his lines were hard and unpromising (as is too true in the case of all outlying farming villages, no matter where they are located). But the sugar factory came. A cash market, at a fixed price, was given him for his beets. Seven years have passed. A bank with 700 depositors exists, largely farmers, and when the writer visited this most interesting community the balance to the credit of the depositors exceeded \$70,000, although it was at the end of the season and just before marketing the beets, hence the time of all times when cash on hand should be the least amount. The banker said: 'We have no delinquent taxes; the farmers are not in debt as a class; they all or nearly all own comfortable carriages; their homes though simple are comfortable; pianos and other luxuries are not uncommon. Farm values are high now, whereas in the days before the factory came, they were very low. The quality of other crops with which they alternate their beets is much improved, and the quantity is much greater.' An air of thrift pervaded the entire community. New homes were being built and public improvements made, and Lehi, Utah, stands today as a living illustration of the results of a good market for farm product to first hands with no middle hands between."

The underlying fact in the foregoing statement is, the individual ownership of land, and homes by the farmers. The price of beets is about that paid to the German peasants for beets. The farmers are competing with the cheap labor of Europe, and yet they "all or nearly all own comfortable carriages."

Such farmers can be relied on to make good laws. They make backbone for the State.

This is the class of men we need here. We do not blame the planters because we do not have them. But we need them, and it is quite time that we set about getting them.

We need them with annexation, we need them especially without annexation.

GRANT AND THE SOUTH.

The committee in charge of the celebration of General Grant's birthday, in Galena, have invited Emory Speers, a Confederate Colonel of Kentucky to deliver an address on the occasion. The Illinois papers generally approve of it, as it clearly emphasizes the gradual close of the animosities created by the civil war.

Though Grant fought and conquered Lee, and broke the hearts of the men and women of the South, the one touching, almost trivial, incident of his interview with Lee on the surrender at Appomattox gave him a warm place in the Southern heart. We allude to

his quiet brief statement to Lee that the Confederates might take home their horses, as ploughing time was at hand, and they would be needed. The instant the document of surrender was signed, Grant became kindly, generous, humane. The fingers of the North denounced him for it. Though he replied: "Have I not restored the Union?" they shouted: "Punish the rebels, let them suffer." This shading of the Christlike in Grant's character won the respect of all men, especially those of the South. He was indeed a cruel and able fighter, one who knew that war meant only blood and misery and suffering. He was a mere child as a practical politician and financier. But the men who knew him best, saw in him a simple nature, with charity towards all men. So he commands the homage of the North; because under him, the Union was restored. He commanded the homage of the South, because in the flush of victory, with his enemies at his feet, with an army of half a million of men still behind him, knowing full well as he looked at the instrument of surrender before him, that he had secured his own "fame as one of the world's great warriors," he could still think of the desolate homes of the South, and the substantial aid he could give them in ploughing time. The South does not forget it.

THE WAIL OF A HAWAIIAN.

The remarkable and pathetic letter of a native woman, which appears in another column, is worthy of a most serious reply. It is a clear and singularly comprehensive summing up of the situation, from the native standpoint. She challenges Christian civilization to justify itself in its dealings with the natives. Can it do so?

The author is, however, not correct in all of her statements of facts. It is not the descendants of the missionary teachers that have driven the natives to the wall, as she believes. It is a condition of things; the geographical situation, the reciprocity treaty, the terrible thirst for gold in Christian countries, the willingness of the natives to part with their homesteads, their own thriftlessness, the peaceful but relentless racial conflict, that creates the painful situation of the author of this letter, and of her associates.

She must remember that millions of women in Christian England and America are, from the cradle to the grave, confronted with worse conditions. The distress of innocent women and children, pitiable and unchangeable, in the great cities, has not been relieved, to any large extent as yet, by the power of the Gospel of Christ. The Hawaiians, in a much less degree, have their share of it. Thousands of American seamstresses, educated to have "wants," would regard the condition of the intelligent author of this letter as almost a tropical dream, in comparison with their own miserable surroundings. The author, let us admit, justly complains of the competition of the foreign women. So too, the sewing girls of the Atlantic cities of America, and the sewing girls of London complain of the killing competition of the Russian Jews. The native women are not alone.

Christian civilization may have done a great wrong in educating people to have "wants," without educating them how to supply these "wants." Some of the most serious thinkers today now justly complain of the error, if not the crime of educating the head in advance of the hand. Surely enough, there are millions of people in the free and "happy" land of America, who are despondent and miserable because they cannot supply their wants, under the same conditions which would make Europeans "wild with joy." We have on these Islands Americans who are miserable, because they cannot supply their "wants."

The early teachers of the natives acted according to their best light, and if the natives only knew it, rendered to them an inestimable service in establishing law and order, and social justice. They had no despotic power to keep off the white devils, as the British Government does today in the Fiji Islands, so that no white man, or Asiatic can compete in many ways with the natives, unless with the consent of the enlightened Imperial power in London. Nor would our natives have permitted them to usurp the power to do so. The natives, unfortunately perhaps, must take their chances with the rest of mankind.

No doubt Christian civilization owes a duty to them. It has not yet discharged all of that duty. It is a farce indeed to educate these Hawaiian girls to the need and appreciation of better homes, of better living, and then when they are ready for them, find them no ways of meeting the new needs. This is immeasurably the hardest task, and it has not been fulfilled, because it means a broader insight into the relations of religion, education, and "wants."

One Hawaiian born became the apostle of the highest duty of Christian civilization to the American negro, and

persistently taught that the education of the head and hand must go together. Several weeks ago his disciple Booker T. Washington, said in one of the great halls of New York City: "There should be a more vital and practical connection between the negro's educated brain, and his opportunity for earning his daily living." "We need the new baptism of the race into the best methods of agricultural, mechanical and commercial life." The negro looks at his barren soil, and his little hotel, and says: "I can earn nothing." Booker Washington takes him in hand and replies: "I will educate you so that your little patch will blossom like the rose." He has already shown that it can be done. The negro girl is taught to supply her wants, by the cultivation of flowers. She is carefully and persistently taught that a fat chicken is worth a dollar in the Northern market, while the average chicken of the South is only worth 20 cents or less.

There are thousands who are willing enough to preach the Gospel to the negro and teach him in the Sunday school. How many are there, besides Booker Washington, who have undertaken the infinitely harder task of laying a basis for a decent religious life, by creating industries for them, that will supply the "wants" created by education? In this is the need of the modern "missionary" here. Christian civilization bucks at it, just as a horse bucks at a seven foot fence. Earnest men, and especially women here wish to discharge their whole duty to the natives. But duty today rises above that of mere religious duty. It involves that of creating material prosperity. The Lord, in the Old Testament put an increase in flocks and herds along side of an increase in righteousness.

It is reported that Prof. W. Libbey of Princeton College, will visit these Islands with a corps of students within a short time, and study the shells and fossils, explore the caves in which burials were made in old times, and collect biological specimens. Professor Libbey is a young man, the son of a partner of the late New York merchant A. T. Stewart, and the possessor of great wealth. He is one of the noble men of the United States of which Professor Agassiz is another example, who are using their wealth for the general benefit of mankind.

There can be no better illustration of the progress of education, and the creation of "wants," than the letter of a native or part-native woman which we publish in another column. As a merely literary production, we suspect that few of the white residents could improve upon it. A woman who can write such a letter is entitled to better wages than that of a seamstress.

Railway Bridges and Line.

It is understood that as a result of observations taken after the recent general storm on the island, Mr. Kluegel, chief engineer of the Oahu Railway and Land Company, will run some new route lines and revise some bridge plans. There will be an especially careful investigation between Waiwala and Kahuku. The Waiwala gulch has always been a problem. Now the water has made a stronger showing there than ever known before. For this reason some important changes will be made in the vicinity of the gulch. Such a storm as that of last week would have carried away some of the line if the road had been in operation on the survey first made.

The People Believe

What They Read About Hood's Sarsaparilla

Their Faith in This Medicine is Grounded on Merit

They Know It Absolutely Cures When Other Medicines Fail

Hood's Sarsaparilla is not merely a simple preparation of Sarsaparilla, Dock, Stillings and a little Iodide of Potassium. Besides these excellent alternatives, it also contains those great anti-bilious and liver remedies, Mandrake and Dandelion. It also contains those great kidney remedies, Uva Ursi, Juniper Berries, and Pipsissewa.

Nor are these all. Other very valuable curative agents are harmoniously combined in Hood's Sarsaparilla, and it is carefully prepared under the personal supervision of a regularly educated pharmacist.

Knowing these facts, is the abiding faith the people have in Hood's Sarsaparilla a matter of surprise? You can see why Hood's Sarsaparilla cures, when other medicines totally, absolutely fail.

"My little girl was afflicted with eczema and suffered for seven years. She was attended by physicians and tried many different kinds of medicine without relief. After taking a few bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla she was cured." Mrs. EMMA FRANKLIN, Honeyoe, New York.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the Best—In fact the One True Blood Purifier. \$1; six for \$5. C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills cure Liver Bile; easy to take, easy to operate. 75 cents.

HOBBON DRUG COMPANY, Wholesale Agents.

FOR RECREATION

Both Aala and Old Makiki Are Recommended.

Income Tax Amendment — House Preparing Work for Appropriation Bills.

SENATE.

Thirty-fifth Day, April 4.

A communication was received from the House announcing the passage of and transmitting House bill 39 relating to tax appeals.

Substitute House bill 5 relating to licenses was reported from the Printing Committee read by title and sent to the Commerce Committee, Senate bill 24 relating to the submission of differences to the Supreme Court was received from the same committee, read by title and sent to the Judiciary Committee. The same course was pursued with Senate bill 25, amending the law of appeals and bills of exception.

If the amendments returned from the Judiciary Committee to the House bill regulating the release of dower are accepted, it will be possible for married women to give their power of attorney to persons other than their husbands. It is calculated by the promoters of the bill that this will greatly facilitate real estate transactions. Heretofore, Senator Brown explained, titles have been refused on the question of women releasing their rights of dower. Sometimes they have given their power of attorney to their husbands. Attorneys have believed that this in vesting the whole disposition of property in the husband and might be considered contrary to existing laws, inasmuch as they were enacted to prevent such a result. Sometimes attorneys have hesitated when the power of attorney has been given to a person other than the husband. The present bill provides for transferring the power. The bill passed second reading and went to the Revision Committee. Third reading was set for Wednesday.

Senator Holstein introduced a bill to amend the laws relating to bankruptcy, making regulations, among others, for cases which shall be heard only in the circuit where the alleged bankrupt has had his headquarters.

Senator Rice was excused from attendance for the remainder of the week.

The Public Lands Committee recommended that the plat of ground at Aala be set apart for a public recreation ground instead of a park. They also recommended that the old Makiki baseball ground be made a public recreation ground as well. Their report to that end was received to be considered later with the bill.

In their report to the Senate, the Finance Committee brought in an amendment to the tax law of 1895, which alters Section 68 of the old law instead of Section 25 as proposed in the House bill which the committee was considering. The new clause proposed by the committee is that nothing in the section shall be so construed as to authorize the tax assessor to demand a statement of the affairs of any person or copartnership conducting a purely mercantile business. The new bill passed the first reading and went to the Printing Committee. Bill 16 was laid on the table.

At 10:45 o'clock the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

Rep. Paris presented a petition from South Kona for an appropriation of \$400 for a road from Hoonakula to the upper road. Referred to the Committee on Internal Improvements.

Rep. Robertson presented the report of the Judiciary Committee on Senate bill 8, appropriations for unpaid claims, recommending the passage of certain items and the insertion of others handed in since the introduction of the bill. Report laid on the table to be considered with the bill and the bill made the special order of the day for Thursday.

Rep. Robertson reported for the Judiciary Committee on House bill 35, claims against the estates of deceased persons, endorsing the spirit of the bill and introducing a substitute bill with the recommendation that it pass. Substitute bill read first time by title and passed.

Rep. Kahualele introduced a resolution to the effect that an item of \$600 be inserted in the appropriation bill for expenses of copying and arranging the records of the Circuit Court of the Second Judiciary Circuit. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

House bill 56, "An Act to extend certain provisions of Land Act, 1895, to private lands, read and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

House bill 57, "An Act to amend Sections 1 and 2 of Chapter XXXVI of the Session Laws of 1890, and Section 2 of Chapter XI of the Session Laws of 1878, relating to foreign corporations." Read

and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

House bill 59, relating to the prevention of the sale of foreign goods under pretense that these were made in the islands, read and referred to the Commerce Committee.

House bill 60, "An Act relating to the restriction of the importation and sale of opium and preparations thereof; and amending Sections 1 and 3 of Act 12 of the Executive and Advisory Councils of the Provisional Government, relative thereto," read and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

House bill 61 "An Act to repeal an Act of the Session Laws of 1894, approved January 10, 1895, entitled 'an Act to facilitate the recovery of rents,'" read and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

House bill 62, "An Act to prohibit children under the age of 15 years from smoking tobacco," read and referred to Sanitary Committee.

House bill 63, "An Act to repeal Section 5 of Act 51 of the Session Laws of 1896, relating to the disposition of school tax," read and referred to the Committee on Education.

House bill 64, "An Act to amend an Act entitled 'An Act to promote the construction of railways,' approved August 1st, A. D. 1878, by adding a new section thereto to be called Section 3A," read and referred to the Committee on Internal Improvements.

House adjourned at 11 a. m.

MADE GOOD SCORES.

Small Arms Prize Winners on the Bennington.

Following are the men of the U. S. S. Bennington winning first and second prizes in the small arms target practice held on that vessel during March. The winners of 1st prize, \$10, were:

A. Simpson (Cox).....74
W. McKay (Ch. M. A. A.).....72
W. Arthur (W. T.).....72
C. R. Wheeler (Sea.).....72
E. B. Phelps (Cox.).....72
W. V. Joy (Ch. Yeo.).....71
A. Ephor (App. 2nd C.).....70

The men winning 2nd prize, \$5, were:

W. G. Conow (App. 1st C.).....70
A. Magnuson (Copr. Sm.).....70
G. M. Reid (Lda.).....70
R. E. Scholz (Bugler).....70
J. Gervogel (Lds.).....70
J. Donovan (Ch. C. M.).....70

H. E. Bodmer (Ch. Mach.) and J. J. Sheehan (Lda.) each made score of 69 and divide one 2nd prize, \$2.50 each.

The above scores are out of a possible 80, ten shots with rifle at 300 yards range, and six shots with revolver at 30 yards. The scores made with the revolver were excellent, many scores of 28 out of a possible 30 being made.

Foreign Coffee Trade.

In speaking yesterday of his \$5,000 item in the appropriation bill for the use of the coffee industry, Minister Damon said his idea was to use the sum in presenting Hawaiian coffee to the markets abroad. The Minister further remarked that in his judgment none of the fund should be used without the full approval of an island organization of coffee factors and planters. Mr. Damon is very much in earnest in this matter, feeling that the future of the young industry depends very largely upon its proper introduction to the trade abroad.

Races Next Saturday.

The next big out-door local event will be the racing on Saturday afternoon of this week at Kapiolani park. The horses are all in training again and some of them are showing up better than ever before. On Sunday morning about 100 horsemen were at the track to witness some trial performances. Just now interest centers in the pacers owned by Cunningham, McDonald, Quinn and others. The crack runners will come in for attention later. Every effort will be made to have Saturday's program entirely satisfactory to all.

The New Directory.

A number of business men yesterday gave substantial encouragement to the Gazette Company's project for a new residence and business directory for Honolulu and the Islands. It is accepted by all that the book will be a first-class one in every way. An entire and completely new canvass of the whole group will be made for the names of citizens. The Directory will contain an immense amount of matter that will be interesting to all. There will be chapters on sugar planting, coffee, general farming and the land laws. The book will be valuable for study as well as for reference.

Americans are the most inventive people on earth. To them have been issued nearly 600,000 patents, or more than one-third of all the patents issued in the world. No discovery of modern years has been of greater benefit to mankind than Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, or has done more to relieve pain and suffering. J. W. Vaughn, of Oahu, Ky. says: "I have used Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy in my family for several years, and find it to be the best medicine I ever used for cramps in the stomach and bowels. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Company, Limited, agents for Hawaiian Islands."

ON GARDEN ISLE

All Known Rainfall Records Are Beaten.

Damage in Hanalei—A Halt Called On all Manner of Traffic—Some Kaula News Notes.

A letter from Kaula, under date of April 2d, and received by the W. G. Hall Sunday, contains the following items of interest:

"An exceedingly pleasant reception was given to Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Lydgate on Friday evening at the Fair View hotel, Lihue, by Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Rice, Jr. The occasion was the return of the bridal couple from the Coast to settle in Lihue. The spacious rooms of the hotel were tastefully and daintily decorated with a wealth of vines, flowers, ferns and fruit, and illuminated with Chinese lanterns and piano lamps, making a very effective display.

"After the formal congratulations and good wishes, the balance of the evening was spent in social intercourse, music and the like. The refreshments were served in the dining room where the guests sat down comfortably at tables profusely decorated, while a string band played native airs on the veranda.

"Mr. and Mrs. Rice Jr., proved charming hosts and it was agreed on all hands that it was long since so pleasant an evening was spent in Lihue.

"Strong winds and heavy rains have prevailed all over the island for the last 10 days.

"At Hanalei on Saturday and Sunday last, 10 22-100 inches of rain fell, which, with what fell during the month previous to those two days and after, makes the aggregate about 27 inches. This exceeds all monthly rainfalls in that district, since the rainfall record has been kept.

"For a couple of days last week it was absolutely impossible for the ferries to cross either the Hanalei or Kapihewa rivers. Large freshets came down, making it dangerous to cross.

"Almost all the lowlands in Hanalei were flooded. In some places the water stood from two to three feet deep.

"The plain and Government road, between Waialua bridge and Hanalei, has been flooded with from one to three feet of water during the past week.

"The bridge in front of the Koloa mill was washed away during the week, but has since been replaced.

"It is said, that, take it in general, it was undoubtedly the heaviest rainfall that this island has experienced in many years.

"On account of the heavy swell, steamers have been unable to enter Kapaemahu.

"The Kaula Industrial School closed on Friday for a week's vacation.

"On Wednesday afternoon the 30th ult., James Edward's little boy was thrown from his horse at Nawiliwili and had one of his ankles sprained.

"The newly appointed deputy sheriff, Mr. Prosser, commenced his duties on the 1st inst.

A letter to one of the Kaula Representatives in the House was received Sunday. The following notes of interest are presented:

"The Road Board has written a letter to Mr. Rowell this week which asks for an appropriation for a new bridge in Hanalei and to let the former repairs stand as applied for, as all of that amount is badly needed for the repair of the Waimea bridge. The Road Board also recommends that we ask for no appropriation for the valley road, reimbursement of \$1,000 for the breakwaters in Waimea river and the request for water works for the town of Lihue. Taking into consideration all the expense the Government will now have with the damage done in Honolulu and other places, we ask only the total appropriation of \$8,500 instead of the old requests amounting to \$14,000.

"These requests are recommended by the Road Board in an official letter of March 30th, because we must have a new bridge in Hanalei and the Waimea bridge must be repaired or it will go in the next good-sized freshet. That would be a very bad thing because a great deal of the timbers are in pretty good order now, and repairs to the amount of \$2,000 or \$3,000 would place it in good condition again. I therefore think that you will please all your constituents in the district by working for getting only these two appropriations, as recommended by the Road Board."

Reported Highway Robbery.

Some of the natives arriving by the steamer Manna Loa yesterday had a story to the effect that a highway robbery had been committed in desperate fashion in South Kona, near the settlement of Hoonakula. The report was that a Japanese known to be carrying a

large sum of money was followed on the road by several Hawaiians and was waylaid, relieved of his money, beaten and left for dead. The Marshal had not received a report of any nature from the district.

Wild Kona Coffee.

A letter from Kona contains the following:

"There will be an enormous yield of wild coffee from the Kona district. The berries are very large and the coffee is of excellent quality.

"A. Brimsley Sheridan has been doing the district thoroughly in the interests of coffee.

"J. Kaelemakule and W. Muller have been over the maka lands in Kona setting valuations for the Government."

Kailua Court.

A term of Circuit Court will be opened this week at Kailua, Hawaii. Judge J. W. Kalia will preside in place of Judge E. G. Hitchcock, who is still quite ill at Hilo. The docket is not a heavy one. The Kailua district has been remarkably free from the operations of desperate criminals. E. P. Dole, the Deputy Attorney General, will leave by the steamer Manna Loa tomorrow, to represent the Government during the term. Several Honolulu attorneys will make the trip to look after the interests of clients.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Schools are closed this week for Easter vacation.

C. F. Herrick has for sale some choice thoroughbred white Leghorn eggs for hatching.

The Mormon church conference for all the Islands is in session this week at Lale, near Kahuku.

A newly calved, grade Jersey or Holstein cow is wanted. Apply to C. G. Ballentine, Gazette office.

H. F. Wichman carries a choice selection of silver and silver gilt chain purses. Very stylish for stylish people.

Fifteen Whitcomb tourists, ticketed for the Paia and Volcano trips are expected here by the steamer of the 15th inst.

An American girl wishes a position of housekeeper or care of children. Address communication care of this office.

Petitions for a park in Aala or Palama are being circulated about the city and are being very generally signed.

Victor safes is the topic of the Hawaiian Hardware Co. They invite the attention to these safes and their interior arrangement.

Baseball goods of all kinds at reduced prices are offered by the Hawaiian News Co. Spaulding's 1897 Baseball Rules always on hand.

By the Manna Loa yesterday came the news of the engagement of Miss Annie Rose of Hilo to Mr. Peter Lee, manager of the Volcano House.

Goods and prices must be right when the goods are bought of well known and old established houses who are anxious that they give entire satisfaction. Schuman's carriage and harness house cater to the trade that desires the best and receives value for value.

The Hawaiian News Co., Ltd., is prepared to take and fill orders for "Hawaii."

Don't waste your time and money and health on weak, cheap and alum-cheap baking powders.

Ask your grocer—"Can I really afford to buy such?"

A. Schilling & Company, San Francisco 2215

MORTUARY REPORT.

The total number of deaths reported for the month of March, 1898, was 73, distributed as follows:

| | |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| Under 1 year.....16 | From 30 to 40.....8 |
| From 1 to 5.....6 | From 40 to 50.....7 |
| From 5 to 10.....3 | From 50 to 60.....4 |
| From 10 to 20.....4 | From 60 to 70.....8 |
| From 20 to 30.....4 | Over 70.....10 |

| | |
|------------------|---------------------------|
| Males.....50 | Females.....23 |
| Hawaiians.....38 | Great Britain.....3 |
| Chinese.....15 | United States.....5 |
| Portuguese.....8 | Other nationalities.....2 |
| Japanese.....4 | |

Total.....73
Unattended.....22
Non-Residents.....2

COMPARATIVE MONTHLY MORTALITY.

| | |
|------------------|------------------|
| Mar. 1893.....51 | Mar. 1896.....63 |
| Mar. 1894.....45 | Mar. 1897.....50 |
| Mar. 1895.....45 | |

CATCH OF DEATH.

| | |
|------------------------|--------------------------|
| Bronchitis.....1 | Inflammation of.....1 |
| Convulsions.....6 | Liver.....1 |
| Catarrh.....1 | Lunatic.....4 |
| Consumption.....8 | Intestinal Perfora.....1 |
| Cholera Infantum.....1 | Measles.....1 |
| Congest of lungs.....1 | Meningitis.....1 |
| Cancer.....1 | Nephritis.....1 |
| Dysentery.....2 | Old age.....10 |
| Diphtheria.....2 | Pneumonia.....2 |
| Debility.....2 | Pericardial Effu.....1 |
| Dropsy.....8 | Sion.....1 |
| Drowned.....1 | Paralysis.....1 |
| Exhaustion.....2 | Peritonitis.....1 |
| Exhaustion.....2 | Syphilis.....3 |
| Fever.....2 | Septicemia.....1 |
| Fever, Typhoid.....1 | Tumor of Brain.....1 |
| Heart Disease.....1 | Unknown.....1 |

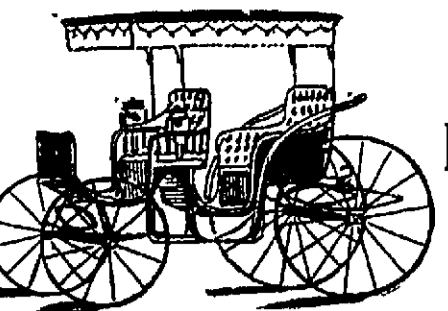
DEATHS BY WARDS.

| | | | | | |
|---------------|----|----|---|----|-------|
| Wards.....1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | side. |
| Deaths.....13 | 20 | 15 | 4 | 19 | 0 |

Annual death rate per 1000 for month 29.30
Hawaiians.....29.30
Asiatics.....22.59
All other nationalities.....22.59

C. B. KERRIDGE,
Agent Board of Health.

Read the Hawaiian Gazette (Semi-Weekly).



CANOPY-TOP SURREYS, \$135 UP.

MY GOODS AND PRICES

Are right because they are bought right, of well known and old established factories, which are just as anxious as you that they give satisfaction. All Goods bought direct of factory. No Middleman's profit.

Cutunder Surreys, Phaetons, Business Buggies, Runabout Wagons.

SCHUMAN'S CARRIAGE AND HARNESS HOUSE,

FORT ST., above Club Stables. TEL. 205.

Wall's Story," by Littlekalani, at the regular Eastern prices of \$2 per copy.

The engagement of Miss Sarah Emmes, a sister of Mrs. John A. Cassidy, to O. P. Crozier of San Francisco, is announced. The wedding will take place on July 1st.

A number of kamaaina Chinese laundrymen, learning of the agitation against their olden time manner of sprinkling clothes, have discarded it and adopted the haole style.

Heavy stockholders in Kahuku Plantation Company are satisfied that the flood damage will be largely nullified by the deposits of fresh earth brought down to the fields from the hills.

People who came from Kaula, Sunday, report that the Waimea bridge is in good shape again. Carriages can pass over. A ferry is being built for the transportation of passengers and supplies across the Hanapepe river.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE

Second Circuit, Hawaiian Islands. In Probate at Chambers. In the matter of the Estate of KILIKINA PUU (w) of Makawao, Maui, deceased.

On reading and filing the Petition and Account of John Leal, administrator of said estate, praying to be allowed the expenses of administration and charging himself with the receipts, and asking that the same may be examined and approved, and that a final order may be made of distribution of the property remaining in his hands to the persons thereto entitled, and discharging him and his sureties from all further responsibility as such administrator.

It is ordered, that Friday, the 13th day of May, 1898, at ten o'clock A. M. before the Judge of said Court at the Court Room of the said Court at Waluku, Island of Maui, be and the same hereby is appointed as the time and place for hearing said Petition and Account, and that all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted, and may present evidence as to who are entitled to the said property.

Dated at Waluku, Maui, this 24 day of March, 1898.

By the Court:

A. F. TAVARES, Clerk 2nd Circuit.

1954-31T

OUR REPUTATION

For fine watch work is widespread; but we wish to impress the few who may not yet be in line, with the necessity of sending their watches when out of order to us directly; and not first allow every tinkler to ruin the watch, after which, send it to us for proper repairs.

The Cost is always more to you, after such treatment; ever so much better to send it right down to us, for we allow nothing but perfect work to leave our workshop.

You will be surprised, too, how much cheaper it will be, and how much more satisfactory to you.

Watches are securely packed in wooden boxes, and returned in the safest possible manner.

H. F. WICHMAN

BOX 342.

CHAS. BREWER & CO.'S New York Line.

The Bark "TOLANT" will sail from New York to Honolulu on or about April 1, 1898.

If sufficient inducement offers. Advances made on shipments on liberal terms. For further particulars, address Messrs. CHAS. BREWER & CO., 37 Kilby Street, Boston or

C. BREWER & CO., Ltd., Honolulu Agents.

Are You

LOOKING FOR A

Handsome Carriage?

(With Curtains, Lamps and Fenders.) CANOPY TOP ROAD WAGONS, \$90 UP.

TIME TABLE

Wilder's Steamship Company

S. S. KINAU,

CLARKE, COMMANDER.

Will leave Honolulu at 10 o'clock a. m., touching at Lahaina, Maui Bay and Makana, the same day; Makana, Maui Bay and Lahaina the following day, arriving in Hilo the same afternoon.

LEAVE HONOLULU.

Friday.....Apr. 8*Friday.....May 20
Tuesday.....Apr. 12*Tuesday.....May 31
Friday.....Apr. 22*Thursday.....June 9
Tuesday.....May 10*Tuesday.....June 21

Will call at Pohoiki, Puna, on trips marked *.
Returning, will leave Hilo at 8 o'clock a. m., touching at Lahaina, Maui Bay and Makana, the same day; Makana, Maui Bay and Lahaina the following day, arriving at Honolulu the afternoon of Tuesdays and Fridays.

ARRIVE HONOLULU

Wednesday, Apr. 6*Wednesday, May 18
Saturday.....Apr. 16*Saturday.....May 28
Wednesday, Apr. 27*Wednesday, June 8
Saturday.....May 7*Saturday.....June 18

Will call at Pohoiki, Puna, on the second trip of each month, arriving there on the morning of the day of sailing from Hilo to Honolulu.
The popular route to the Volcano is via Hilo. A good carriage road the entire distance.
Round-trip tickets, covering all expenses, \$20.

S. S. CLAUDINE,

CAMERON, COMMANDER.

Will leave Honolulu Tuesdays at 5 o'clock p. m., touching at Kahului, Hana, Hama and Kipahulu, Maui. Returning arrives at Honolulu Sunday mornings.

Will call at Nuu, Kaupo, once each month.
No freight will be received after 4 p. m. on day of sailing.

This company reserves the right to make changes in the time of departure and arrival of its steamers WITHOUT NOTICE, and it will not be responsible for any consequences arising therefrom.

Consignees must be at the landings to receive their freight. This company will not hold itself responsible for freight after it has been landed.

Live stock received only at owner's risk.

This company will not be responsible for money or valuables of passengers unless placed in the care of pursers.

Packages containing personal effects, whether shipped as baggage or freight, if the contents thereof exceed \$100.00 in value, must have the value thereof plainly stated and noted, and the company will not hold itself liable for any loss or damage in excess of this sum except the goods be shipped under a special contract.

All employees of the company are forbidden to receive freight without delivering a shipping receipt therefor in the form prescribed by the company and which may be seen by shippers upon application to the powers of the company's steamers.

Shippers are notified that if freight is shipped without such receipt, it will be solely at the risk of the shipper.

Passengers are requested to purchase tickets before embarking. Those failing to do so will be subject to an additional charge of 25 per cent.

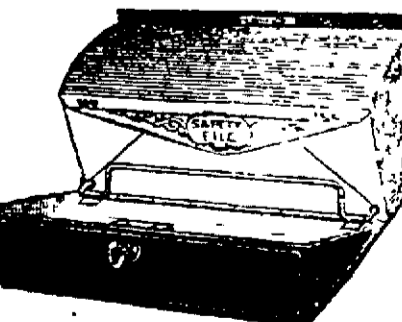
C. L. WRIGHT, President.

S. B. RICE, Secretary.

CAPT. J. A. KING, Port Superintendent.

Our Claim

Upon your attention today will prove a safe investment for you.



THE SAFETY DOCUMENT FILE.

Keeps valuable Papers of all kinds safe. Enamelled Metal Case, strong Manila Pockets, separate and removable Best and safest system of filing. Leases, Contracts, Insurance Policies, Notes, Bonds, Mortgages, Deeds, Etc. Two sizes.
No 10 Size 3x5x11 inches closed. Contains 24 pockets 1/4x10 1/2. Price \$2.
No 20 Size 4x5x11 inches closed. Contains 31 pockets 1/4x10 1/2. Price \$2.50.
Sole Agents for Hawaiian Islands.

Wall, Nichols Company

FOUNDRY TO MOVE

The Iron Works to Have Six Acres in Kakaako.

AN EXTENSION OF PLANT

Earnest Talk Now of a Dry Dock In the Coral—Some of the Standing Reasons for Moving.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

The city district which has so long contained the site of the Honolulu Iron Works will soon be minus the smoke from the furnaces, the reports of the hot blastings, the hum of the machinery and the wild clanging of the hammers. This great industrial plant of the mid-Pacific is to be moved. Negotiations for new land have been under way for several weeks. Mr. Swanzy, the vice-president of the company, said last evening that the transaction would in all likelihood be closed today. Further than this he would not proceed when asked for information.

It is learned that the Honolulu Iron Works Company has secured from the B. P. Bishop Estate six acres of land in Kakaako on a long lease—said to be fifty years. It is understood that the company will secure the prize it has so long coveted—use of harbor front, with the privilege of having its own marine railway and coffer dam on the premises. The Bishop Estate land at deep water is much immediately of the Healan boat house. The location chosen is in every way admirably adapted to the uses of the Iron Works Company. It offers the advantage of the most economical handling of the enormous amount of shipping repair trade that has grown up during the past few years and that is increasing constantly. Another great feature for the company will be that its great cargoes of material can be landed at the storage yards. This alone will save thousands of dollars annually. The Iron Works Company is one of the best patrons the drayage concerns have.

Every effort had been made by the Iron Works people to use the small space at the old stand. But the business has simply extended beyond the proportions of the place. In Kakaako there will be built large structures after the style experience has proven will be best suited to the exact work of the company. In providing these buildings there will be expended literally fortunes in material and labor. An army of men will be employed in construction work. It is said to be the settled purpose to move to the new place without unnecessary delay. For a long time the Iron Works people have been cramped at the present compound. From time to time small bits of ground have been secured from adjoining possessions and within a very few months new buildings of considerable size have been added.

This new turn of the Iron Works will have a marked effect in several directions in Honolulu. It is anticipated that a new residence district will appear. The force of men will be increased. More work will come, as it will be advertised all over the world that the largest ship afloat can be repaired in Honolulu. In all likelihood the plant will be so extended in the new location that vessels of considerable size can be built right in Honolulu. Freight from the East will be as cheap as San Francisco concerns enjoy.

As was pointed out by Theo. H. Davies in his address recently at the annual dinner of the Iron Works employees, the establishment is largely a local concern. Mr. Davies is the president, F. M. Swanzy is vice-president. Other local stockholders are W. G. Irwin, John F. Hackfeld and Castle & Cooke. The three widows living abroad mentioned by Mr. Davies in his speech as owning stock in the concern are Mrs. Greene, Mrs. Janlon and Mrs. Perry.

What was probably the largest, heaviest and most interesting casting made at the Honolulu Iron Works this year, was drawn yesterday. Every man about the place was anxious concerning the job. Spectators still more nervous about the casting were officials of the Wilder Steamship Company. The great weight taken from the mold which has been a full month in preparation was a piece of machinery for the steamer Kinau, the largest, finest and fastest boat of the Wilder fleet of inter-island packets. Chief Engineer Johnson discovered the serious break in the high pressure cylinder while the vessel was alongside. Had the Kinau been at sea there would have been not a little trouble in running her with the low pressure cylinder alone. It might be explained that high and low pressure cylinders mean the double expansion system. The steam is used twice. Its initial force is applied from the high (44-inch) and its secondary force from the low (24-inch) pressure cylinder, with 32-inch stroke. Mr. Johnson who has charge of all the machinery for the company and who for the past two years has been most of the time at the Coast overlooking the construction of new steamers found the break in the cylinder in the regular course of inspection. The flaw was more a natural one than anything else. The place had been in use fifteen years. The contract for casting a new cylinder was given without delay to the Iron Works Company from forces made by Manager Hedemann and Chief Assistant Kennedy. Since the cylinder was completed the Iron Works Company has kept a number of its most skillful men at the night and day. The men take the greatest interest in an affair of this sort. The critical climax comes in the casting. If a single mold is placed wrong, or if the steam from the cylinder is not kept at the right pressure, there is a possibility of the cylinder breaking. If there is the most trifling imperfection anywhere, the entire work, including the entire thousand dollars may be a total failure. This big casting took place at eight

yesterday and the men who had made it a part of their lives for four weeks were confident that it would prove successful. Besides the manager and his immediate lieutenants, the heads of three departments at the Iron Works are important men, with great responsibility, in a matter of this character. First the patterns are made. In this room, H. C. Reid is the veteran foreman. His establishment is a fine art carpenter shop and wood working mill. He and his men make, from blueprints, the castings for the molds. California redwood is the chief of the molders. Everyone knows that the Iron Works Company imports a lot of sand for molding. The large majority of people are under the impression that when a pattern is ready, this sand, perhaps slightly moistened, is packed around the form, that then the form is withdrawn and the molten metal poured in. Well, the sand is only a portion of the mold composition. Every year the Iron Works Company uses tons of flour and thousands of gallons of molasses to mix with the imported sands for molding. Once made the molds are baked in a huge oven and then faced with plumbago. They are then almost like iron. Mr. Smith looks after all this, and much more. This new high pressure cylinder will weigh out in the neighborhood of four tons. To be certain of enough metal, with several technical allowances, the head molder had five tons of iron melted up for the run. It was picked scrap, too. Old castings are smashed up down there in rather a primitive way. They are laid out under a tripod derrick and a massive weight is hauled up by steam and dropped on them. A casting like the high pressure cylinder is quite open and cools rapidly in comparison to the "setting" of a roller, for instance. After the casting is released by the chief molder it goes to the head man of the machine shops, Mr. Cushingham. In this instance He must see that the trimming and finishing are properly done. On a large piece like the cylinder twenty-five or thirty men are employed under the direction of the master mechanic for a couple of days. When a job like this is completed, it is a handsome thing to look upon—new and shining, a tribute to the skill of a whole lot of trained and careful men who take the greatest pride in their work. When the cylinder is delivered to the Wilder Company, Engineer Johnson places it in the Kinau. This part will be done in quite a rush, for the present is the busy season with the company in the transportation line and the vacation of the Kinau means a lot of idle money—a considerable loss.

There are busier times at the Iron Works here these days than even on any of the big plantations with grinding in full blast. Twenty-five new men came to the Works by the Moana yesterday, but there will be no stoppage of overtime operations. Men come from the Coast ready, leaving certain positions up there, because the wages are better and the hours shorter here. A steamship man who was at the Works yesterday while the Advertiser reporter was making a visit said that it was becoming plainer every day that it would be necessary for the Works to complete its marine repair department. "This place is a station in ocean business," said he, "and must be equipped to do the work. Here they have work for the Klondike steamer. That ship would have drifted about on the Pacific for a month or six weeks unless it was able to get its work done here. The Honolulu Iron Works has saved those people from making a failure of the voyage. The same thing has happened a dozen times in a few years."

One of the gentlemen heavily interested in the Works hinted that the marine repair department was to be enlarged. Work is piled everywhere about the Foundry. In the boiler making annex men are using from a recently arrived shipment or order of 12,000 tons of steel plate. Nearly all of this is going into water pipe for various plantations. Five teams have been at work for some time hauling this material from the wharves. The steel was shipped from New York to Panama, thence to San Francisco, then down here in the sugar and other packets. Besides the rush or emergency work on the Klondike steamer, the Iron Works people are making some pieces of engine for the local Electric Light Works.

Probably half a hundred men are laboring in various ways on rollers for Oahu and Lahuaina plantations. It's a grand thing to drop into the Iron Works once in awhile and see how men use steam and master metal.

(From Friday's Daily)

The Iron Works news given by this paper yesterday morning was the biggest and most important piece of business news the community has had since Oahu plantation was projected. It is an enterprise of about equal size and in reality much more far reaching and to Honolulu more material. All over town yesterday from early in the morning till late at night the topic of conversation ahead of all other considerations was the matter of the movement of the Iron Works establishment from its present location to Kakaako, where the plant is to be greatly enlarged in its present departments and where new features to employ scores of men are to be added. The matter of the lease of the six acres from the Bernice Pauahi Bishop Estate is now settled. Many other plans of the elaborate general scheme for the radical departure are not yet finally decided upon.

The owners and managers of the Iron Works have for years desired to get the plant removed. At present the establishment is somewhat disconnected by streets and by inability to secure certain pieces of land in the locality. One great consideration is the firm intention to have a suburban location and to have the foundry shut off from the outside. There will be a high fence around the group of buildings in Kakaako. It is very likely that the ordinary system of having a check on the presence or absence of employees during working hours will then be adopted and strictly enforced. As Young the former superintendent, used to say for years. In such a large company of men as are on the payroll of the Iron Works there are always some



THE GIBRALTAR OF THE GULF.
Dry Tortugas, which is at present a quarantine station, will be strongly fortified. Within a few hours' sail of Havana and situated at the entrance to the sheltered bay of Florida, where the vessels of the North Atlantic Squadron have been conducting their winter maneuvers, the Dry Tortugas furnishes a logical base of operations and, if strongly protected, an ideal place for storing coal, provisions and other supplies for war vessels.

who will drop out for a few minutes during the day and sometimes more than once during working periods. There will be none of this at all in the new home.

Another cherished thought of the veteran superintendent who was a couple of years ago succeeded by Mr. Hedemann will be brought into realization by the change of base. Others connected with the Works have felt strongly and talked positively upon the same matter. The Company will fight to the last ditch against any proposal looking to the establishment of a saloon anywhere near the new Works. A very large percentage of the men, including perhaps about all of those who drink, will stand with the Company in this matter.

Said a gentleman yesterday who is well enough informed on affairs of the Honolulu Iron Works Company to be accepted as an authority: "The announcements made by the Advertiser were a surprise to all. The few men who were in the transaction had not the remotest idea that it could have a mention in a newspaper. It was supposed to be a secret. Nothing was to be said of details till there were advances from Mr. Davies, the President of the Company. As you know, he went aboard a few days ago. Of course there could be no concealment of the leasing of the land. The Advertiser was correct in almost every particular. This is a big thing for Honolulu. It will expand, I am certain, quite well beyond the limits of all calculations now made. There will be a good many more mills built in these islands, and from this time on the Iron Works will have the construction, maintenance and improvement of all of them. We know by experience just what is needed. We have the confidence of the planters and with new facilities can make much better figures in competition than we have been able to offer in the past."

"Let me whisper to you that very likely before the first plans are completed a dry dock will be added to the scheme. It must come sooner or later, and here are men who will be listened to who are urging that it might just as well be provided now as later. The shipping in and out of this port is increasing enormously. It is going ahead with a growth of regular strides and Honolulu is the point for repairs and supplies in the Pacific. There will be a new and well patronized roadstead when the Nicaragua canal is built, and that canal is assured now that Admiral Walker and his colleagues are working earnestly in the matter and have the endorsement and assistance of the administration at Washington and of all the prominent public men in the United States. The Spanish war scare will give the canal movement a heavy impetus. The dry dock here could be easily provided. The Hong Kong wells could be equalled here very cheaply by digging out the soft coral. The construction cost will be nothing in comparison to what it is elsewhere. Then any ship afloat can be handled just as well here as at any other port in the world. That will bring the business. It would not surprise me at all to see the Oriental liners stopping here every trip for say sixty hours for overhauling."

"The Iron Works people will employ a lot more men. There will be more departments and tools and more material to manage. It will probably be necessary to have scows to bring freight for the Iron Works alongside." Mr. C. S. Desky, the owner of Cyclo-mere, was one of the happiest men in town yesterday over the Iron Works news. Said he: "I don't want to say I told you so, but I thought when I bought down in that locality that something of the kind might come about sometime. I will not make a great deal out of it, because I have very little left of Kewalo outside of Cyclo-mere, but it will make a good many lots. All the people who bought of me have made money and that's the best kind of an advertisement for my business when I put another addition or suburb on the market."

Two years ago R. J. Warren, a druggist at Pleasant Brook, N. Y., bought a small supply of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. He sums up the result as follows: "At that time the goods were unknown in this section, today Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is a household word." It is the same in hundreds of communities. Wherever the good qualities of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy become known the people will have nothing else. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Company, Limited Agents for Hawaiian Islands.

Better Feed, Better Work.

By giving your horse good, wholesome feed he will return you better service. There is no economy in cheap, poor feed. It has been tried and found wanting.

WE CARRY ONLY The Best.

When you want the Best Hay, Feed or Grain at Right Prices order from

CALIFORNIA FEED CO.
HONOLULU, H. I.

To Our Island Customers.

IT IS our intention to pay a little more attention to our mail order business than heretofore. We want you to feel that you can order from us through the mail with as much safety as if you were in the store.

Returned Goods.—We are always willing to exchange or refund money on goods bought of us which are not entirely satisfactory, when returned to us in good condition within a reasonable time after purchase, but with the distinct understanding that all such goods returned will have all charges paid.

Samples.—When sending for samples, or for information, write plainly your name and postoffice. After receiving samples, and they prove satisfactory, order quickly, and if possible make two or three selections, marking them in the order of your choice. This will prevent the delay required in sending new samples which so often happens when goods to match the sample required are sold.

Substitution.—It sometimes unavoidably happens that goods ordered are out of stock, and in such cases we take the liberty of substituting what, in our judgment, is equally desirable, both in quality and price. If not satisfactory in this case, please return at our expense. In our Grocery, Crockery and Hardware departments our stock is thoroughly complete and the range of prices is all that can be desired.

J. T. WATERHOUSE,
Queen Street.

Art Pictures, FRAMED OR UNFRAMED, —AT—

King Bros.' Art Store.
110 HOTEL ST.

DETROIT JEWEL STOVES

WE are celebrating the successful introduction of "JEWEL" Stoves and Ranges by giving purchasers out of Honolulu a special benefit of a Freight Rebate of 10 per cent. off the regular price of all our stoves. In addition to which you get the usual 5 per cent. cash discount.

Our complete stock of 150 stoves, ranging in price from \$11 to \$72—with another 150 now on the way, comprises the following:

- MERIT JEWEL RANGE.
1 size, 4 styles, with Water Coil.
- EMPIRE JEWEL RANGE.
1 size, 3 styles, with Water Coil;
1 size, 1 style, with or without Water Coil.
- CITY JEWEL RANGE.
2 sizes, 3 styles with or without Water Coil, and with or without Hot Water Reservoir.
- WELCOME JEWEL STOVE.
2 sizes, with or without Reservoir.
- MODERN JEWEL STOVE.
3 sizes, with or without Reservoir.
- MESQUITE JEWEL STOVE.
2 sizes: No. 7 and No. 8.

W. W. DIMOND & CO.
HONOLULU.

CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED Blood Mixture

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER & RESTORER.
For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scoury, Eczema, Pimples, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, its effects are marvellous.

It Cures Old Sores, Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck, Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Face, Cures Scoury Sores, Cures Cancerous Ulcers, Cures Blood and Skin Diseases, Cures Glandular Swellings, Cures the Blood from all Impure Matter, From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS From All Parts of the World.

Sold in Bottles of 25, 50, and 100, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s. each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases. BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD. Proprietors, THE LANCET AND MEDICAL JOURNAL COMPANY, LONDON, ENGLAND.

Caution.—Ask for Clarke's Blood Mixture, and beware of worthless imitations or substitutes.

H. Hackfeld & Co. (LIMITED)
Are just in receipt of large importations by their iron bark "Paul Isenberg" and "J. O. Pfluger" from Europe and by a number of vessels from America, consisting of a large and Complete Assortment —OF—
DRY GOODS
Such as Prints, Ginghams, Cottons, Sheetings, Denims, Tickings, Regattas, Drills, Mosquito Netting, Curtilains, Lawns.
A FINE SELECTION OF Dress Goods, Zephyrs, Etc., IN THE LATEST STYLES.
A splendid line of Flannels, Black and Colored Merinos and Cashmeres, Satins, Velvets, Plushes, Crapes, Etc.

Tailors' Goods.
A FULL ASSORTMENT.
Silesias, Sleeve Linings, Stiff Linen, Italian Cloth, Moleskins, Meltons, Serge, Kammgarns, Etc.

Clothing, Underwear, Shawls,
Blankets, Quilts, Towels, Table Covers, Napkins, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Hosiery, Hats, Umbrellas, Rugs and Carpets, Ribbons, Laces and Embroideries, Cutlery, Perfumery, Soaps, Etc.

A Large Variety of Saddles,
Vienna and Iron Garden Furniture, Reichein & Seiler Pianos, Iron Bedsteads, Etc., Etc.
American and European Groceries, Liquors, Beers and Mineral Waters, Oils and Paints, Caustic Soda, Sugar, Rice and Cabbages.
Sail Twine and Wrapping Twine, Wrap ping Paper, Burlap, Sifter-press Cloth, Boobing Plates, Square and Arch Firebricks, Lubricating Grease.
Sheet Zinc, Sheet Lead, Plain Galvanized Iron (best and 3d best), Galvanized Corrugated Iron, Steel Rails (18 and 20), Railroad Bolts, Spikes and Fishplates.
Railroad Steel Sleepers, Market Baskets, Demijohns and Corks, Also, Hawaiian Sugar and Rice; Golden Gate, Diamond, Sperry's, Merchant's and El Dorado Flour, Salmon, Corned Beef, Etc.

For Sale on the Most Liberal Terms and at the Lowest Prices by
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Metropolitan Meat Company
No. 807 KING ST.
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Shipping and Family Butchers.

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G. J. WALLER, Manager.
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The Famous Tourist Route of the World.

In Connection with the Canadian-Australian Steamship Line Tickets Are Issued To All Points in the United States and Canada, via Victoria and Vancouver.

MOUNTAIN RESORTS:
Banff, Glacier, Mount Stephen and Fraser Canon.

Empress Line of Steamers from Vancouver
Tickets to All Points in Japan, China, India and Around the World.

For tickets and general information apply to
THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., Ltd.,
Agents Canadian-Australian S.S. Line Canadian Pacific Railway.

CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS Are warranted to cure Gravel, Pain in the back, and all kindred complaints, Free from Mercury. Established upwards of 50 years. In boxes of 25, each of all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors, The Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England.

RUBBER STAMPS
AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

MR. LOWRIE AGAIN

Portuguese Have Been
and are Still Prospering.All Can Buy Land If They Save
Their Earnings—He Believes Por-
tuguese Will Stay.

MR. EDITOR:—With further reference to your leader of March 22d, headed, "Driving away good men," and also to my reply thereto, and your rejoinder: I would say that I beg to differ entirely both with what you did infer and with what you say you meant to infer.

The plantations are not driving away good men, but on the contrary are anxious to keep them, and are offering them great inducements to remain in this place, where as you admit they "have prospered," and where I will speedily show they are still prospering. On this plantation alone are nine Portuguese families, the heads of which are receiving not less than \$40 per month cash, some of them considerably more. Besides this, they have house, garden, water, and fuel free. The Government maintains a free school for their children; and the plantation company has built, equipped, and pays running expenses of a kindergarten for their little ones. Their children over school age are given suitable employment at a liberal wage, and have every chance to become lunas, engineers, or skilled artisans at a high rate of pay. As for what you say about them being only tenants-at-will; that does not apply to the Portuguese alone, but to everyone else on the place, from the manager downwards. Also, it is only a temporary state of affairs; for a "good Portuguese" can, in a few years, save up enough money to become a land owner himself—as so many plantation employees, both are doing and have done in the past. Especially is this so when you come to consider the facilities the Government are offering for everyone who wishes to own and cultivate land of his own. Look around in other countries and show me where the Portuguese can go to better themselves. There is nothing in this country, after they have shaken off their clannishness, and showed a capacity to amalgamate themselves with the general community; there is nothing, I repeat, to prevent them from having just the same chances as anyone else. There is no discrimination against them simply because they are Portuguese, but the great law of supply and demand has freer play in this country than in almost any other; and if a man shows a capacity to do anything better than other people can, employees will give him the preference, in spite of his nationality. Look at the slopes of Punchbowl, look at Kula, and many other fair spots on these Islands where the Portuguese are flourishing, and remember that nearly all of them got their start out of what they saved on the plantations. I will own many of them do not save, but I affirm that in most cases entirely their own fault. Right here, I will give the statement of one of our men made to myself. He said: "When I was living in California, I was getting a dollar and a half a day—when I worked, but I am doing better here at \$18 per month, with the other help I get, than I could in California. My work was very unsteady, and I had to pay rent for a house and had to have warmer clothing and pay for fuel; and taking one thing with another, I am quite content to stay in Hawaii, because I am better off."

Now, Mr. Editor, I do not believe you yourself think that the Portuguese are about to leave this country, or that anyone wants to drive them out. I give you credit for knowing that there is no place for them to go to better themselves. You ask me for "light" on the subject. Well, I do not quite see why I should help you out of your self-made difficulty, for my only object in writing was to contradict and disprove the glaring mis-statement that any Portuguese with a wife and family was expected to maintain them on \$12.50 per month. I do not quite understand what you are driving at in working up a fictitious case against the planters and the Government. It may be high politics, but it is certainly too deep for me, so I give up the conundrum and will conclude by answering your question, whether I mean to intimate that a "decent Portuguese" can take care of his wife and children on plantation wages, with a most emphatic—Yes! he both can and does, and he saves money besides. It is going on under my own eyes, and facts are stubborn things which no amount of inferences or newspaper talk can disprove.

I remain, yours truly,

W. J. LOWRIE.

Honolulu, Oahu, H. I., March 24, 1898.

(It is only just to say that the Ewa plantation, with Mr. Lowrie as manager, has been, we believe, in advance of all other plantations in reaching some solution of the labor problem, and it was the first to promptly accept the proposition to experiment with American white labor.)

Mr. Lowrie states that nine Portuguese receive as high as \$40 each per month on his plantation. We find on referring to the statistics submitted to the Planters' Supply Company, last November, that there were on all the plantations 562 free Portuguese laborers out of a total of 23,047 laborers, and these Portuguese received as wages "18 and upwards." Before proceeding in this discussion, we shall ascertain, if possible, how many of these 1,562 are receiving \$40 in addition to Mr. Lowrie's "nine" per month, and how many only \$18 per month, which for the purposes of our proposition is hardly better than \$12.50 per month.

Mr. Lowrie in reply to our question whether a "decent Portuguese" can

take care of his wife and children on plantation wages, we simply give in rejoinder the comment of Portuguese made yesterday on his letter: "So can Mr. Lowrie take care of his wife and children on plantation wages, and so can Mr. Davies or Mr. Atherton, if they are forced to."

Mr. Lowrie asks if we are engaged in "high politics." Yes, exactly so, very high politics.

The Ewa plantation with its \$1,000,000 of capital, and the other plantation with \$20,000,000 must be protected by some body of men. Who will pass the laws, both domestic and international, that make or break plantations. Some of us here are asking the question, who will protect this capital? who will make these laws? who will elect legislators? who will maintain law and order?

Mr. Lowrie knows that the dominant party here has earnestly asked the United States to annex the Islands, on the ground that we, the Anglo-Saxons, "cannot stand alone." As the United States seems unwilling to annex at present, and we must find assistance among our own people, if it is possible. We turn to the better class of Portuguese among us, because they are nearer to us, on the racial lines, and because we have, so far, not brought into these Islands any large number of our own race. But of the 79,000 males on the Islands, there are less than three per cent. of them who on racial lines, believe in American civilization here. The "high politics" that Mr. Lowrie sneers at, is the politics which shall, if possible, increase the small percentage, by adding men, who will so sympathize with this civilization that it will join in making good government for the country. If Mr. Lowrie believes it can be secured from Portuguese or any other laborers who are merely tenants on plantations, homeless with no stake in the soil, he has got to find out that it is this very class in the United States that creates disturbances, and breeds communists and anarchists, and strikes at capital. The Government now in power, and its friends eagerly desire to do away with the "cold steel" that now stands behind it. It must have a farmer class, a class owning the land and loving it, who will be large enough to maintain stability when the 97 per cent. endanger it. The Government knows that the Ewa plantation can only be protected from destructive legislation by such a class.

We know that the prevailing feeling among the intelligent Portuguese is that they cannot compete with the Asiatics, in any pursuit, and that the Asiatic standard of wages in the cane field will be the standard in general.

It is the purpose of "high politics" to prevent this growing discontent among the Portuguese and American laborers, by creating conditions which will, if possible, avoid undue friction. "High politics" bangs, not on what Mr. Lowrie thinks, but on what the intelligent Portuguese think, because what they will do here is their affair, and not Mr. Lowrie's evidently, so far, they do not follow the example of Mr. Lowrie's nine men, and we cannot make them. But the "three per cents." or Anglo-Saxons must in some way bring them into line, or they will line up on the other side, and make the laws and taxes which govern all plantations very undesirable. This case of the three per cents. against the 97 per cents. exists without, as Mr. Lowrie says, being our "self-made difficulty." Facts are stubborn things, as he says, and the fact that only 1,562 free Portuguese laborers, out of a total of 15,151 Portuguese people are on the plantations are especially stubborn things, and the reasons why they are not there are equally stubborn facts. We need not only "high politics" but the highest politics in order to get out of a state of things which American Senators who oppose us say, is the very reason the United States must not handle this Hawaiian affair.—THE EDITOR.

"Want of Confidence."

In the House of Representatives here last Monday, Mr. Kahaulelio, of Maui, voted against indefinite postponement of the Achi-Gear amendment to the Constitution. He stated at the time that he intended to ultimately vote against the amendment under instructions from his constituents. A public meeting has since been held at Lahaina and a vote of want of confidence in Mr. Kahaulelio has been passed. The member said last evening that he was not at all worried about the vote, that it was inspired from here by people who had been trying to use him and was engineered at Lahaina by personal enemies.

Mrs. A. Inveen, residing at 720 Henry street, Akon, Ill., suffered with sciatic rheumatism for over eight months. She doctorated for it nearly the whole of this time, using various remedies recommended by friends, and was treated by the physicians, but received no relief. She then used one and a half bottles of Chamberlain's Pain Balm, which effected a complete cure. This is published her request, as she wants others similarly afflicted to know what cured her. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Company, Limited, Agents for Hawaiian Islands.

IS BY ACCIDENT

So Says Coroner's Jury of
the Death of Gouveira.Government Bridge at Kaliua Wash-
ed Away—Literary Circle
Meets.

MAUI, April 2.—The coroner's jury held in the Walluku Court House adjourned from Saturday the 26th to Monday, on which day they rendered the decision that Manuel Gouveira, the Portuguese plantation laborer, who was killed by the plantation train, met his death by accident. It is rumored that the widow intends bringing a suit for \$20,000 damages against the Walluku Sugar Company.

Last evening the Makawao Literary Society held a meeting in the parlors of the Pala Foreign Church. The attendance, on account of inclement weather, was not as large as usual. The following program was most pleasingly rendered:

Reading from James Whitcomb Reilly, Dr. E. G. Beckwith, (illustrated by tableaux); song, trio, Messrs. Hair, Lindsay and Nicoll; character song, "The Devoted Apple," Miss Simpson; song, (in costume), "Going a Milking," Miss Fleming and Mr. Hair; reading, "How Ephraim Made the Mince Pie," Mr. S. E. Taylor; reading, "Eugene Field's Sister Making Cake," Miss Nellie Smith, (illustrated by two tableaux).

Last Sunday evening, March 27, Mr. Berger gave a lecture in the Walluku Foreign Church.

During Thursday afternoon, March 31st, Mrs. C. D. Loveland of Hamakua, gave a tea in honor of the 40th anniversary of her wedding day. The parlors were beautifully decorated with roses and nasturtiums and elaborate refreshments were daintily served.

Mrs. Loveland appeared in her wedding gown adorned with roses. Mrs. Hair and Miss Simpson provided entertainment with vocal solos and instrumental music. The 30 or 40 ladies present will long remember the occasion as a most enjoyable one.

Examinations for Maui teachers will be held in the Walluku school during the 4th and 5th.

The bridge over the Government road at Kaliua was washed away by recent freshets.

The weather is showery and cold.

WOMAN'S ILLS.

Life Often a Burden Which the Sufferer
Would Gladly Lay Down—How?—
Relief Can Be Obtained.

Mrs. A. Ross, of Paris, Ont., is a lady well known and much esteemed by a large circle of friends. Regarding a serious illness and subsequent cure she says: "When we think of the many fellow sufferers we should not hesitate to let them know the means of cure when we have found one. My trouble began four years ago, when I was ill, and had to undergo an operation for ulceration. Afterwards, I suppose from the coming change of life, I became so weak that I could not move more than a few steps without suffering from palpitation of the heart, and sometimes fainting spells. I was as pale as death, and not able to do my household work. Two doctors attended me, and although they did all in their power for me I felt that I was sinking into my grave. What I underwent can scarcely be described. Finally the doctor told me that he had done all he could for me, and could hold out no hope of a recovery to health. Then my friends urged me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and while in this desperate condition, I began their use. By the time I had taken six boxes I was wonderfully improved. The fainting spells had gone and the pains had almost disappeared. I could eat a hearty meal and had increased in weight. By the time I had taken ten boxes I was able to do my own household work, and from that out I have enjoyed the best of health. I have recommended Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to many others, and they say they never used any medicine that did them so much good. I am not anxious for publicity, but suffering as I did, I am anxious that others shall have the benefit of my experience to help them to a cure."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are not a patent medicine but are a scientific preparation successfully used in general practice for many years before being offered to the public generally. They contain in a condensed form all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood, and restore shattered nerves. They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus dance, acicula, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headaches, palpitation of the heart, that tired feeling resulting from nervous prostration, all diseases depending upon vitiated humors in the blood, such as eczema, chronic erysipelas, etc. They are also a specific for troubles peculiar to females, such as suppressions, irregularities, and all forms of weakness. In the case of men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, over-work or excesses of whatever nature.

Sold by all dealers in medicine.

SLEEP
FOR
SKIN-TORTURED
BABIES

And rest for tired mothers in a warm bath with CUTICURA SOAP, and a single anointing with CUTICURA (ointment), purest of emollients and greatest of skin cures. This treatment will afford instant relief, and point to a speedy cure of the most torturing, disfiguring, humiliating, itching, burning, bleeding, crusted, scaly skin and scalp humours, with loss of hair, when all else fails.

Sold throughout the world. British depot: F. NEWBERRY & SONS, London. POTTER D. AND C. CORP., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A. "How to Cure Skin-tortured Babies," post free.

EVERY HUMOUR From Pimples to Scrofula cured by CUTICURA REMEDIES.

Hollister & Co. Import Cigars direct from Havana.

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Hollister & Co. Import Smoking Tobaccos direct from the Factories.

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MANUFACTURERS OF PURE BONE FERTILIZERS
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OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Have constantly on hand the following goods adapted to the Island trade:

HIGH GRADE CANE MANURE, Δ FERTILIZERS,
NITRATE OF SODA, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA,
HIGH GRADE SULPHATE OF POTASH,
FISH GUANO, WOOL DUST, ETC

Special Manures Manufactured to Order.

The manures manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS are made entirely from clean bone treated with acid, Dry Blood and Flesh, Potash and Magnesia Salts. No adulteration of any kind is used, and every ton is sold under a guaranteed analysis. One ton or one thousand tons are almost exactly alike, and for excellent mechanical condition and high analysis have no superior in the market. The superiority of Pure Bone over any other Phosphatic Material for Fertilizer use is so well known that it needs no explanation. The large and constantly increasing demand for the Fertilizers manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS is the best possible proof of their superior quality.

A Stock of these Fertilizers will be kept Constantly on Hand and for sale on the usual terms, by

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HONOLULU AGENTS CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS.

Sharp!

You are just right they are sharp. They are ready to use, and they will stay so with very little care if properly used. That's the kind of RAZORS we sell. We have the other things that go with them, such as the Straps, Honers, Brushes, etc. You have not got a steady hand? Well, then try the "Star Safety Razor." You can't commit suicide with that if you try, and it runs as smoothly as a "Rambler" Safety Bicycle, which you will want to go out on after you are through shaving.

All these things at—

E. O. HALL & SON, Ltd.

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IMPORTERSLIFE AND FIRE
INSURANCE AGENTS

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(Limited)AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE
INSURANCE.Northern Assurance Company,
OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND

LIFE. Established 1830.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS.....£3,975,000.

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OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE.

CAPITAL.....£1,000,000.

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IMMEDIATE PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LD.
AGENTS.

J. S. WALKER.

General Agent the Hawaiian Islands.]

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WILHELMIA OF MADDEBURG INSURANCE CO.;

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Rm. 12, Spreckels Bldg. Honolulu, H. I.

Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co.

The undersigned having been appointed

agents of the above company are prepared

to insure risks against fire on Stone and

Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored

therein on the most favorable terms. For

particulars apply at the office of

F. A. SCHAEFER & Co., Agents.

German Lloyd Marine Insur'ce Co

OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Co

OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have

established a general agency here, and the

undersigned, general agents, are authorized

to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the

most reasonable rates and on the most favorable

terms. F. A. SCHAEFER & Co., Gen. Agts.

Agents for the Hawaiian Islands

General Insurance Co. for Sea, River and

Land Transport, of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu

and the Hawaiian Islands the undersigned

general agents are authorized to take

risks against the dangers of the sea at the

most reasonable rates and on the most favorable

terms. F. A. SCHAEFER & Co.,

Agents for the Hawaiian Islands

Trans-Atlantic Fire Insurance Co

OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and re-

serve, reichsmarks - - - 6,000,000

Capital their reinsurance com-

panies - - - 101,650,000

Total reichsmarks - - - 107,650,000

North German Fire Insurance Co

OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and re-

serve, reichsmarks - - - 8,590,000

Capital their reinsurance com-

panies - - - 35,000,000

Total reichsmarks - - - 43,590,000

The undersigned, general agents of the

above two companies, for the Hawaiian

Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings,

Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Ma-

chinery, etc., also Sugar and Rice Mills,

and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or

damage by fire, on the most favorable terms.

H. RACKFELD & CO., Ltd.

North British & Mercantile Insurance Co

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1896,

£12,854,538.

1- Authorized Capital—£2,500,000

Subscribed - - - 2,500,000

Paid up Capital - - - 687,500 0 0

2- Fire Funds - - - 2,000,000 0 0

3- Life and Annuity Funds - - - 9,667,038 0 0

£12,854,538 0 0

Revenue Fire Branch - - - 1,577,000 12 9

Revenue Life and Annuity

Branches - - - 1,404,807 9 11

£2,981,807 12 0

The Accumulated Funds of the Fire and Life

Departments are free from liability in respect

of each other.

ED. HOFFSCHLAGER & CO.,

Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Read the Hawaiian Gazette

(Semi-Weekly).

